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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Transient Advertising.
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The Daily Commercial.

Gold Closed in New York, Last Evening at 146½.

CITY ITEMS.

Carpenter's Great Painting.

Only one day more. The exhibition will positively close on Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

Jayne's Medicines.

Jayne's family medicines at Joseph Fleming's drug store.

Eye Water.

Weak or inflamed eyes is cured by one bottle of J. D Thompson's eye water. Sold at the corner of Wood and Liberty street.

Shingles.

Shingles of the best quality, fencing flooring and all other kinds of lumber, for sale at lowest market prices, at C. C. Boyle & Co.'s lumber yard, corner of River avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny city.

Fishing Tackle.

Cotton night lines, stocks, Limerick hook and cane bamboo poles, at J. D. Thompson's, corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

Pipe Stems, &c.

Cane pipe stems, stone pipe heads, matches, blacking, ink and brushes, the cheapest in the city, sold at J. D. Thompson's brush and hollow ware, No. 20 Liberty street.

For Spring Congress Water.

Blue Lick water, Tarant's aperient, Selditz powders, fresh citrate of magnesia, soda water. Roser's citrate of magnesia powder—for sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately a teacher of Classics (Greek and Latin) and Higher Mathematics. Must be a single gentleman and a good scholar. Apply at the book store of Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh, from two to three o'clock, p. m.

A First Class Establishment.

The most extensive and fashionable stock of gents, boys and children's hats and caps to be found in the city, may be seen at Wm. Fleming's, No. 129 Wood street. Also, a large assortment of ladies and misses hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Men, boys and children's straw goods. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is the establishment anything in the hat or cap line will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

To Capitalists.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! Any party having ready money to invest, may learn how to do so to the manufacture of a new Oil, where the profits are from *fifty to one hundred per cent.* The article is superior to anything now in use the public.

Large or small means required according to terri ory.

The proprietor, **James Lockett**, may be found at the Monongahela House, corner Smithfield and Water streets, for a few days, where full particulars will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865.

OUR ARMIES IN THE FIELD.—The New York *Times* and *Herald* are of the opinion that the occupation of our armies is gone, and that the day is at hand that the majority of the men will be mustered out. The *Herald* says it will be surprised then if a strong tide of emigration should set in for both Mexico and Canada, in the interest of Republican principles.

Late News Items.

It is rumored in Indianapolis, Indiana, that General Carrington has failed to account for $25,000 or 30,000 placed in his hands by volunteers and substitutes. Large frauds in wood contracts are also reported as being discovered at Camp Carrington. The reports will be made the subject of immediate investigation.

A dispatch from City Point, on the 12th Instant, says that a special train was to go to Burkesville last night, to bring Gens. Grant and Lee and Staff, who return to Richmond to-day, in accordance with their parole. Gen. Grant's army is reported as moving rapidly in their eastward march, for the purpose of receiving supplies and recruits. Sheridan's prisoners, captured previous to Lee's surrender, are on their way to City Point.

It is stated that General Lee has expressed a desire to depart for Europe, with the rest of his family, at an early day. He is affected by his defeat. Davis has deserted him, and is retreating on a lonely road.

Gen. Grant has issued an order, dated April 11th, as follows: In the second paragraph of Special order No. 48, of the date of March 10th, 1865, suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as East-ern Shore, Indiana, in North Carolina and South Carolina, with that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, will follow other orders is revoked.

A call has been published in Richmond signed by the members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia and many citizens, for an immediate meeting of th General Assembly of the State to consider propitations of peace in Virginia, and other questions involving liberty and property. The United States military authorities have declined to give safe conduct to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and members for delegate, in order that they may have free deliberation on the public affairs. The call is made for on or before May.

Gen. Grant according to st advices, was at City Point. Gen. Lee was expected there on Tuesday, on his way to Richmond.

The remains of the lamented Col. Dahlgreen have been discovered near Richmond, exhumed and sent to Washington

In the New York produ and merchandise markets, there is a steadrecovery of confidence, and no disposition sacrifice unreasonably in prices. Some artic that have not yet yielded in proportion to decline in gold, and which are likely to be settled by the opening of the supplies in the Sth, are still weak and declining; but, as a rt prices have become generally adjusted the basis of 150 for gold; and there is a fair dee of confidence in operating upon that basis.

The fisheries have so far oved productive this year, and the Massachusetts fishermen have reaped a rich harv. The Gloucester fishermen are replacing th old vessels with new and elegant schooners ich average two thousand dollars a piece.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature providing equality of accommodations in the theatres places of amusements for all persons, with regard to color or race. The penalty is failure of license.

The Detroit *Free Press*, date date, says that from careful estimates n by merchants, millers, and others who means of knowing, it is believed full half last year's wheat crop is still in the hand farmers in that State. The large crop of from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels, is generally un, and there is no disposition to sell the pit reduced prices. We have advices from Ill, which show that the same facts, only to a ter degree, apply to that State.

We learn from the Bos *Advertiser* that H. H. Peters, Esq., of Southfield sold at public auction his entire herd thoroughbred Ayreshires, the descendants almais selected in Scotland by Sanford Ho, Esq., and probably the largest and bred herd in the State. His advertisem attracted about from five to six hundred intlemen from New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshi necticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachs and New Brunswick. They appreciate cattle so thoroughly as to pay an aver nearly two hundred dollars each, or two thousand five hundred and twenty dollr sixty-four head, from eaves to cows of 4 years. The cows included some of the baking stock in the world.

The Boston *Post* says are as much on trial to-day before the al of the world as we were in the darkes of the rebellion We shall stand or fall for the future on the principl of the world by for good or for bad through the acts were to follow these great victories of our s We are to make the future s of our country glorious and powerful, or we are toil torn with intestine wars and strife, w unity of heart or of purpose.

It has been ascertained Charleston was evacuated, that the rest two of their vessels—the *Kearsarge* and *Sanfordon*—by the accidental explosion of own torpedoes during the time of thade.

We see it stated the contemplated by the Washington authorities to send orders to our Generals everywhere to open communications with the rebel leaders in their fronts, and offer them the same terms which Grant offered Lee.

THE *Herald* seconds *Bonne's* motion to let the traitors, both l and military, off. It says:

"We apprehend no from a pardon to the rebel leaders, por military. They have played their game or ruin, and have lost it. Refuse h honors of martyrdom. They may the judgment of the people whom th cruelly and selfishly betrayed. Withelent death they have brought upon th ution of slavery, the cause, the argund the party of a Southern Confedera to exist. If four years of this terrible done the work of a century of peaceat advance a century now that the wee."

The Rebellion West of the Mississippi.—Kirby Smith's Designs.

The New Orleans *Independent* publishes a letter recently written to Gov. Murrah, of Texas, by Major C. S. West, Judge Advocate General on the staff of the rebel General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the trans-Mississippi Department, which is regarded as significant of a long suspected design on the part of Smith, to cut loose from the shipwrecked Confederacy and to join his fortunes, the fortunes of his army and perhaps the fortunes of Texas, with those of the parties in Mexico. The *Independent* thinks that his purpose is to unite with the Nationalists against Maximilian and the French; that "he wants his friends to throw themselves into Mexico, and there, by fighting successfully, to maintain a republic against an empire, to earn the right to return home with the blot of treason effaced from their escutcheon."

Of the letter referred to it remarks:

From a careful perusal we are satisfied from internal evidence that it is authentic, and as such we lay it before the public. We go further, and state from a consideration of other facts that have come to our knowledge in addition to its contents, that it must have been written not merely with the knowledge and consent, but at the instance of General E. Kirby Smith. It is manifestly a feeler put forth by his orders. It has been discussed by the rebel press of Texas, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, as if it were such, though no paper we have ever seen, has dared to come out and say so. Even the Brownsville *Ranchera* seems to have been alarmed by it. The Texas editors in general have looked upon it with the same trepidation that Belshazzar did upon the hand writing upon the wall.

They know that it foreshadows the proximance of one who has taken steps not to be thwarted in its execution—that it shows, beyond a doubt, that General E. Kirby Smith is preparing the public mind for what has to be done prior to his emigrating to Mexico. For months he has regarded the cause of the rebellion as hopeless, and has, in consequence, got ready to do the best he can, regardless of the powers that be at Richmond, or the people of his command and for himself.

The following is the important portion of Major West's letter:

Can we, alone and isolated, with Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana lost to us, breast the mighty wave of invasion which the combined strength of the Confederacy cannot withstand: These are questions which, as reasoning men, we must meet. Of this much you may rest assured as certain, that we will only have no help from the other side of the river, but I am of the opinion that they will order our last soldier to the other side. Whether they can or not, even if they are willing, is also a doubtful matter. That they will be ordered I feel sure. The war is rapidly, in my opinion, assuming that shape, and all our troops be ordered to the other side of the river, and be able to go, this department will then be abandoned by the Confederate Government, and in my opinion the time would arise when the Executive of State, the press and the people should in council assemble, and meet the question and discuss their policy. Shall we raise a State army in Texas, and still prolong the struggle else be so long and so gallantly maintained? Shall she, as the stang pursue is, "diplomatise?" Shall she throw her destinies into the arms of Johnny Crapaud or surly John Bull? In short, her history, her wealth, her ver existence is now threatened, and her people must solve the problem. Blunder and efluce won't do it, sloth and inactivity won'do it. Thought, unselfish patriotism, wisdor and prudence must be summoned to the aid of Texas, and, trampling passion under foot and, with a head clear and cool, and a heart puged of selfishness, as responsible citizens, as public officials, we must consider what ought to be done. A policy of some kind we must alot now while the enemy are at a distance. To do not, when the hour of trial comes, we shall be uncertain, and vacillation will prove curtain. What is the best course to pursue? I confess I am unable to say, nor do I know the views of the Governor of Texas, or th opinion of the people. Much depends upon their temper in this matter. I presume at events will soon force a development an expression of public opinion. In this direction Col. Bryan has shown me a paragra of a letter of his to Mr. McKinney, in which he is pleased to suggest that, should there ban extra session of the Legislature, it would well to elect me for Travis. This suggesh was purely voluntary and without consultion with me, but, as it is made, permit me to say that I should say nothing about it, and be you will show this to Mr. McKinney. I do not say that *per se*, I do not desire to come out and say so. Even individually, no sensible man would covet it; if however, the Governor should call the Legislature, I will with new to consider and determine upon the fulfillestiny of my State, I would naturally feel a deepest interest in the question, and would serve anywhere for the good. My knowge of the Innermost history of the milita movement in this department, my person acquaintance and intimate friendship with the commanders here, give me fuller informon than most of the Texans.

Last Hours of Dis in Richmond.

A correspondent givehe following description of the last hours o ff in Richmond: In Richmond, there was unusual excitement on Sunday morning. Mr. Benson Davis was absent, and his family only day absent from the city. There is no truth the story that he had sold his furniture. Mr. Davis, at his devotions, entered an orly with a dispatch from General Lee. Trebel President did not attempt to conceals agitation, but left the church immediatelis old other leading citizens. Still there was general alarm, no services of the prospects of the day. Mr. Davis spent the afternoon at his own house, and left ime early evening by the Danville Railroad, stook it be with him more than $1,500 in gold and silver, and the furniture of his house is said he never left it. Little effort can have been m either to destroy or carry away the archives the rifined government, and, as I have ready said, even the most important papers abandoned by both parties as worthless, and naturally enhance prices; but, at the same instt, the demand from consumers and export would be checked by the higher prices, and consequently the effect of the speculative demd would be neutralized by the reduced rear demand. From these reasons, an abundce of money can have but little effect upon fess, and last for only a brief period. T existing speculation in stocks is much l attributable to the current abundance of may than to the conviction that securities in sunk much below their real value, and t there is no danger of panic putting them down low as at the same time, the simple ply of money has facilitated the movement, and may carry it beyond legitimate bounds.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Wounded Officers.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Farm Hands Plenty in Washington.

Death of Soldiers in Hospitals.

Lieut. Gen Grant in Washington.

Interesting Rebel Revelations.

Indignation against the Leaders of the Rebellion.

The Attack on the Steamer Niagara.

A Reduction of Naval force in Commission.

The Guerrilla Moseby Refuses to Recognize Lee's Surrender.

Mr. Seward's Health.

His Dispatches to Foreign Governments

Illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The following wounded officers arrived to-day from City Point and are now at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.: Brevet Brig. Gen, Dennison; Colonel Samuel Spear, 11th Pa Cavalry; Colonel E. D. Bailey, 6th Wisconsin. Captain Henry Shield, 6th Wisconsin; Captain John Hughes, 210th Pennsylvania; Captain Samuel Ridgely, 189th Pennsylvania; Captain A. S. Kenny, 210th Pennsylvania; Captain Edward Gilligan, 88 Pennsylvania; Lieut. C. C. Keller, 95th Pennsylvania; Lieut. D. W. Nye, 85th Pennsylvania; Col. Wm. Sergeant, 210th Pennsylvania, died on the way.

It will be of interest to Western farmers to state that all who are in need of laborers can be supplied by applying to Captain Camp at the Washington Depot. Here thousands of deserters pass through this office every week, who are principally farm hands, but many of them are excellent tradesmen. Those wishing assistance can either apply personally or send their address, stating what kind of workmen they want.

The First National Bank of M'Gregor, Ia., has been designated as a public depository.

David Wilson, of the 11th Ohio, and James Frell, of the 69th Pa., died in hospital to-day, from wounds received in front of Petersburg.

The National Exchange Bank, Meiwansa, Wis., has increased its capital $200,000.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived here today from City Point, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, General Rawlins and wife and Generals Ingram, Williams and Dent, and other officers of his staff, Assistant Secretary of War Dana and others. They came in the steamer Mollie Martin, and most of the party took rooms at Willard's.

The headquarters of the Army of the United States, heretofore in the field, has been removed to Richmond, where they will remain for the present.

A rumor has prevailed to-day that Messrs. Hunter and Campbell and General Lee were also on board the Mollie Martin, but this is not the case.

Interesting revelations in regard to the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, and other leading rebel officials, are being brought to light since the collapse of the rebellion. It is said that Trenholm, with the rebel Quartermaster, owned the controlling interest in a large number of blockade runners, by which they had amassed immense fortunes, which have been depsited in Europe. It is also understood that Jeff. Davis was similarly interested. These facts becoming known, is arousing a storm of indignation against these men, on the part of their deluded and suffering followers who have been victimized by the immense prices paid during the last two years for supplies for themselves and the Government of which a large portion went into the pockets of their leaders.

As no official information of the attack upon the Niagara has yet been received by the Government, of course no official action can be taken upon it until the arrival of Commander Craven's report. Should it appear that the Niagara was merely shifting her anchorage, the Portuguese Government will be held to a strict accountability fer the outrage.

There will be at once a material reduction of the naval force in commission. Some of the vessels will be sold, while it is understood to be the intention of the Department to sell most of the merchant ships which were for a time impressed as naval vessels. The crews of these vessels will be discharged, and re-enter the merchant service. This reduction of the naval force will, of course, cause a considerable saving in expenditures of this branch of the public service.

It appears that the freebooter, Moseby, refuses to recognize the surrender of Lee, and in his own emphatic language says "she don't care a damn; he will fight as long as he has a man left." As the shall soon have a large cavalry force without immediate occupation, all such highwaymen may prepare for a short shrift and plenty of rope.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 13

A Washington special to the *Post* says: Although Mr. Seward suffers severely he has been able to dictate his dispatches to our Ministers abroad. In these dispatches he takes the ground that the war is over, and that the rebellion is crushed. Seward also appraises foreign Governments that it is expected that rebel pirates will no longer be allowed to enter foreign ports.

It is stated that information has been received at the French Embassy, of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

From Richmond.

Protection to the Churches.

NO TREASON TO BE PREACHED.

W. F. H. LEE NOT KILLED.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF ARMY OF JAMES, } RICHMOND, VA., April 11. }

General Order No. 29.

Protection is hereby extended to all churches and places of public worship. Religious services may be continued without interruption, as in times of profound peace. This protection must not, however, be perverted from its high sacred purpose to the purposes of worship, of treasonable sentiments or expressions. When thus perverted, it will be withdrawn. In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called President of the Confederate States, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States. By command of

Major General WEITZEL.

L. D. WHEELER, A. A. G.

We learned yesterday upon what we consider to be good authority, that Gen. William F. H. Lee has not been killed as reported. His family here learn that he is unhurt.

AN ENGLISH ELOPEMENT.—The English papers bring details of an elopement from a "little market town on the borders of Hampshire." One of the parties was a young gentleman closely related to a royal personage, a student at a military academy receiving the usual education afforded to cadets. This young person became enamoured with a rustic beauty, poor but respectable. There were social and parental obstacles to a marriage, so an elopement was decided upon. The parties left the village by the train, and went northward. It was a day or two before the truants were found, and then they were discovered in a small cottage before a turf fire, at breakfast, and married. A compromise was effected, and the father of the gentleman, a clergyman in a high position in the Church of England, at first highly indignant with his son, ultimately relented, and consented to pay their passage to Australia, if they would agree to expiate their folly by this species of exile. The newly-married couple accepted the offer and the atonement, and were speedily on the way to their destination.

Colonel Jesse, and his guerrilla forces have surrendered to the Federal forces at Eminence, Kentucky, upon the same terms as General Lee's army.

Important Document.

Virginia State Convention.

Meeting to be held in Richmond.

The Restoration of Peace.

Comments of the Richmond Whig.

BALTIMORE, April 13.

The Richmond *Whig*, of yesterday, contains the following important document to the people of Virginia:

The undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in connection with a number of citizens of the State, whose names were attached to this paper, in view of the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate government, and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, suspension of the civil power of the State, are of the opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of the present situation. The conduct of the military authorities of the United States to the session of the Legislature in Richmond in connection with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to their free deliberation upon public affairs, and to the ingress and departure of all its members under safe conduct, has been obtained. The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned.

The matters to be submitted to the Legislature are the restoration of peace to the State of Virginia, and the adjustment of the questions involving life, liberty and property, that have arisen in the State as a consequence of war.

We, therefore, earnestly request the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the members of the Legislature, to repair to this city by the 25th of April instant. We understand that full protection of person and property will be offered, and we recommend peaceful citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations with the confidence that they will not be interrupted. We earnestly solicit the attendance in Richmond, on or before the 25th of April, instant, of the following persons, citizens of Virginia, to confer with us as to the best means of restoring peace to Virginia. We have procured safe conduct from the military authorities of the United States for them to meet at this point, and depart with them safely.

Hon. R. M. Hunter, A. T. Carpenter, Wm. C. Rives, John Letcher, A. H. H. Stewart, R. L. Montague, Alex. Rives, Jr., Wm. Ballard Preston, Alex. Rives, R. Johnston Barbour, Jas. Barbour, Wm. L. Goggin, J. B. Baldwin, Thomas S. Johnson, Sidney S. Baxter, Wm. Ballard Preston, Randolph, Wm. T. Darby, R. A. Claybrooke, John Critcher Williams, T. H. Eppes, and those other persons whose names may hereafter be procured, and especially others who we consider it unnecessary to mention. A. J. Marshall, Speaker from Harper's Ferry; Lewis Marion; James Venable, senator elect from Petersburg; David J. Burr, of the House of Delegates from Richmond; Robert A. Sanders, of the House of Delegates, Richmond city; Hall, of the House of Delegates; J. J. English, of the House of Delegates, Henrico Co.; Wm. Ellis, Speaker House Delegates, Richmond; Reid Co.; A. M. Reitz, House of Delegates from Petersburg; H. W. Thomas, Second Auditor of Virginia; Lieut. Gov. Saunders, Chief Clerk of Auditor's Office; Joseph Mayo, Mayor of the city of Richmond; Robert C. Howard, Clerk of the House of Delegates, Richmond city; Wm. Caskie Cabell, Commonwealth Armorer, Richmond; M. M. T. Jacques Judge of the Circuit Court, Richmond city; Peter Lyons, Judge Hustings Court, Richmond; Wm. W. Mickham, Member of Congress, Richmond; Nathaniel Theber, Richmond; Wm. Ellis, *Engineer*, R. H. Walker, publisher of the *Examiner*; J. R. Anderson, Richmond; R. R. Howizen, do; Joe Goodin, do; Wm. Wagg, do; Geo. L. Smith, do; Franklin Stevens, Henrico; John Lyons, Petersburg; Thomas A. Fisher, Wm. M. Harrison, Charles city; C. Read Ritchie, Thomas W. Garrett, James A. Scott, Richmond.

I coincide in the preceding recommendations.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Approved for publication in the *Whig* and in handbill form.

Signed W. WEITZEL,

Major General.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Richmond *Whig*, commenting on the address of the people of Virginia, says: It is understood that this invitation has been put forth in pursuance of the plan of proceedings suggested to the President Lincoln. At all events it will be hailed by the great body of the people of Virginia, as the first step toward the restoration of the State to its place in the Union. It is probable that some of the members of the Legislature may decline to come. In such case, the people of the county or Senatorial District should select some influential and intelligent citizen to represent them in the assembly of legislators, and commission him as far as they can to represent them at the conference. The views and wishes of the absentees of the whole Legislature should be ascertained at once. Every one can foresee difficulties in the way of formal action in the beginning. Several complex questions are to be met at the threshold, but where there is a will there is a way, and whatever the difficulties presented, the important business must be undertaken.

The report concerning the health of Mrs. General Robert E. Lee, is, we learn, entirely without foundation.

What Shall be Done with Jeff. Davis.

The New York *Times* combats the *Tribune's* proposition to let off Jeff. Davis and the other rebel leaders. The fact that the next week in New York there will be found a single prit who was born and bred in vice and poverty, knew not he had a soul and killed a man when drunk. The law hangs him, and the public are agreed. But you must not "touch a hair of Jeff. Davis." As to this the *Times* says:

True, he spent long years in hatching treason against his country. True, he has spilled the heart's blood of four millions of loyal men, and true men, who now lie stark and stiff under the sod. True, he has starved to death sixty thousand of our sons and brothers, with an accumulation of torment that beggars all that Dante ever imagined of hell. But Mr. Davis is a gentleman. He fed on pap when a child. He went to West Point when a youth. He was sent to Congress when a man. He sat on velvet in Washington when revolving parricide. He walked on velvet in Richmond when murdering his myriads. As for hemp, therefore—vulgar hemp—don't speak of it in connection with Mr. Jefferson Davis, Esq.

The constitution of our fathers made treason a crime. The laws have affixed to that crime the punishment of death. With reason, because, as there can be no greater guilt than that of seeking to overthrow the state upon which the welfare of millions of human beings depend, so it can only be expiated by the greatest of punishments. It is true that there may be extenuating circumstances in this as in other cases, but such circumstances can be easily be pleaded by the great body of the Southern people who have engaged in this rebellion. But in the case of Davis common justice enjoins lenity toward them. But the crime of Jeff. Davis admits of no extenuation. He was the prime mover of the rebellion. Without him, probably it never would have taken an organized form at all. He was the head and front of the conspiracy that precipitated the South into revolution," and he has ever since been the head and front of the confederacy that has battled against the Government. His responsibility for this colossal treason primarily attaches to him as principal. Whatever may be done to his associates, he must be executed after the fact, he should at least suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But there is a reason even beyond the fact for hanging Jeff. Davis. Davis is directly responsible for the murder of our prisoners. This infernal work was carried out in pursuance of a deliberately settled policy by the rebel commander in chief of the confederate armies. It was not only a violation of the rules of war, but was a barbarity that was never before conceived of within the pale of human civilization. No educated man, who had not the spirit of a fiend, could have been capable of the act. Nat Turner, the leader of the East India insurrection, is called a monster by the human species for suffering the Cawnpore massacres. But Nat Turner was innocent of the blood of three or four hundred, in comparison with the cold-blooded murder, by slow starvation, of sixty thousand men deliberately under the leader of the American rebellion?

Out upon inaguanimity towards such a wretch. There are provocations, as we have said, at which the mildest and most human flames wholly into one divine tongue of sacred wrath." Of such provocations never were there greater than in the case of Jeff. Davis. It is endeavor to save him from retribution, is like is to outrage every enlightened sentiment, every unperverted instinct, every dictate of the very foundation of human law, to say nothing of the conservative principle of human government. There is no one thing which threatens such evils to our free institutions as sentimentality. It is sympathy for the virtuous indignation which foul guilt ought to excite. A shallow philanthropism has been growing like a fungus, has already cankered the moral sense of the nation not a little. The old Achillean wrath against untune men, the grim old Puritan intolerance of the workers of iniquity, has been giving place to a sentimentality as impotent as it is passionless. It was this laxity that did more than all else to encourage the leaders and plotters of this rebellion. There has been, year after year, such a deal of sickly stuff vented about the wickedness of shedding human blood, and such a letting down of the old reverence for law and justice, that it was easily inferred that the very life of the nation might be taken with impunity. It was almost forgotten that there was such a thing as national authority, and treason stalked openly in the Capitol. The time was this same laxity of sentiment has been constantly prompting the sacrifice of authority by concessions to the rebels. Had it been for this there would be no rebellion now. Had it been for this there would be no armies before Richmond. Had it been for this there would be no Sherman marching triumphantly through the heart of the rebellion. Had it been for this there would be no Grant, with the rebel army in his grasp, ready to fall back to Burkesville, but being cut off by our forces from getting to Burkesville, he changed his course and started toward Lynchburg. A part of his army passed through Farmville on the morning of the 7th. After crossing the Appomattox, the bridges were burned, and before our troops could get over, the enemy had taken a position a mile from the river, where they erected works and made a stand in order to allow their wagon trains to get out of the way.

On this side of the river, just outside of the town a division of cavalry had taken up a position, determined to annoy our advance while reconstructing the bridge. The Second Division, under Gen. Crook, attacked them vigorously, driving them some distance, but they had a force dismounted and lying in ambush, which poured a heavy fire into our men as they advanced to the second attack, and they were compelled to fall back on their supports. The rebels soon after retired, being indisposed to await another charge. The loss on both sides was very light.

The 2d corps soon after crossed the river, and in connection with the cavalry drove them before their newly built breastworks. Gen. Smyth was severely, and it is believed mortally wounded in the leg. This was a very sad loss to the command. Every man in it feels the loss as a personal one. A more gallant soldier and more beloved officer than Smyth ranked high for bravery on the field, but as a gentleman and friend, he was beloved by all who knew him. The 2d corps will be able to muster 150, mostly of Smyth's corps.

In the morning before the enemy crossed the river, Sheridan's cavalry struck their rear, and afterward six more, making eighteen during the day, and about 2,000 prisoners. The number of guns captured is not known, but about 7,700, almost entirely of Kershaw and Custis Lee's division.

The correspondent, after giving further details of the fight which have mainly been published through official sources, says: The field where the surrender took place was almost covered with the dead and wounded. Many of them were nearly being shot in the head and upper part of the body. The position was a very formidable one for them, as they were in a deep valley, a good range on a hill, and our men charged up the ascent with such impetuosity that some were bayoneted before they left their breastworks. The line of our miles was strewn with broken wagons, caissons and baggage of all kinds, presenting a scene seldom witnessed on battle fields. Gen. Lee's army will not now will sum up about 1,000 killed and wounded. The Sixth Corps suffered the heaviest.

Another dispatch, dated the evening of the 8th, says: Straggliers are found scattered along the line, and as the troops pass they come in and surrender. It is reported that Lee's men refuse to fight no longer, as they consider the rebellion as good as over. Four guns were brought in this afternoon, and 40 caissons filled with ammunition, many containing wounded, who were placed in hospitals. Gen. Gordon sent four surgeons this afternoon to our lines, asking if they would be allowed to minister to the wants of those left behind on the road, but as all had surgical help, they will return to the army in the morning.

Gen. Hayes was relieved from command of the 2d division of the 5th corps yesterday, for tardiness in delivering his command in obedience to orders.

Another letter dated April 9th, says: Notwithstanding the correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee, which led to effect a formal surrender this morning, the latter expected still to escape, and made one last bid for him. He marched rapidly all day yesterday and evening, until he run against a force of our cavalry, through which he could not pass. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of some prisoners, and checking their retreat. The 24th and 24th Corps were close up in support of the cavalry, and during the night they took up a strong position across the main road to Lynchburg, opposite the river, and also on the North side, cutting them off from retreat in that direction.

At daylight this morning Sheridan attacked them vigorously, and for some time a brisk engagement was carried on. About 9 A. M. a flag of truce appeared in front of his line, and he informed them that hostilities must be suspended. This was caused by an agreement by Gen. Ord consenting to a cessation of firing, so as to communicate with Gen. Grant, which was done, it is said, with proper authority. Gen. Sheridan's Adjutant General was allowed to come in the rebel lines with a flag of truce, and Meade, who said that he knew of no such an arrangement, and that he was about to move onward in accordance with his instructions.

Gen. Lee, however, sent another messenger praying to have an interview with Gen. Grant to arrange the terms of surrender, and General Meade was thus obliged to grant a two hours armistice in order to communicate with Gen. Grant, who had moved around to the left during the night. Gen. Grant consented to see Gen. Lee, and discuss the matter. About half-past four o'clock, Lieut. Col. Whittier, of Gen. Wright's staff, came within the rebel lines, and arranged, and that the papers were signed, when the greatest excitement prevailed throughout our lines, cheer after cheer rending the air.

Soon after, General Meade's staff, with other officers, rode along the lines of the 2d and 6th Corps, and the 24th Corps, and loud and enthusiastic shouts, the men throwing their hats in the air and dancing with joy and delight. No such scene was ever witnessed in the army, and the thanks of the whole country are due to the brave men and their heroic commanders for their noble and glorious results.

It is understood that the men of Gen. Lee's army are to be paroled and allowed to return to their homes. They give up everything in their hands, but they destroyed large amounts of property in the shape of wagons, gun carriages, and baggage, papers, &c. The number of guns will fall down at about 20,000. Very few guns were in their possession as they abandoned nearly all they did not lose in action. Thirty-eight guns were brought in yesterday, and several this morning. The rank and file of Lee's army are said to be well satisfied to give up the struggle, believing that they have done enough for honor, and that Gen. Lee had refused to surrender they would move back to him to the last. The officers are somewhat discontented but their feelings will soon wear off when they find how liberally and kindly our people are disposed to treat them.

Another letter from the Army of the Potomac, of April 15th, says: The final arrangements for the surrender of Lee's army were completed yesterday. They are at liberty to proceed to their homes, or elsewhere as they choose, on giving their parole. This is certainly of a very liberal character. A large number of officers, together with thousands of men in the army, express their dissatisfaction at not only the unconditional surrender granted to the rebel army, but at the manner in which they were paroled and allowed to go their way. Many openly declare their intention to enjoy the results of their long struggle in the passage through the lines of Gen. Lee; but it is quite evident that the feeling of kindness extending to Gen. Lee and his officers, and that is not the wish or desire of our government or its troops to treat the rebels in any other than a way that would tend to irritate their feelings or make their position more intolerable than it actually is. The policy pursued may have been necessary, but it will astonish—they always do to what is judged most wise.

During Sunday night and Monday a large number of the rebels, as well as some of their officers made their escape from the lines and scattered to the woods, many intending to return home. Our camps were filled by them, begging something to eat, which was freely given these men who, when asked if they had been paroled invariably replied, "Yes, but we are allowed to go where we please." The number of men that Gen. Lee claimed to be able to give up was ten thousand, but the returns, which many of these men took in the commissary, quarter-master, hospital and other departments, but officers who have been permitted to go through the lines say that not more than seven or eight thousand will be found to have surrendered. The cavalry operating with General Sheridan will, however, find only a small force with horses could be found. The report states that the best men were picked out and sent to Johnston.

The number of guns given up was thirty, with from three to four hundred wagons, with little ammunition, and no supplies were found. As an evidence of the state of their Commissary, when they reached Farmville the residents tell they had been issuing ears of corn to the men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork. Of some two thousand horses turned over to us, no more than two hundred were to be found and a single ration of forage for each.

Commissioner Ould and Assistants were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and were brought into camp on Sunday. The 2d and 6th Corps are to start this morning for Burkesville Junction. The cavalry and the 24th Corps are to go toward Danville, while the 5th Corps will remain to take possession of and bring away the property and effects of Lee's army. The trains are now running to Burkesville.

Brig. Gen. Smyth died on the 9th, from the effect of wounds received on the 6th.

Gen. Mattee, who was badly wounded, left for home this morning, on leave of absence.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The *World's* Washington special, to-night, says it is stated that as soon as General Lee decided to surrender, he set to work to devise a plan by which such action would result in peace. He proposed to General Grant that if generous terms were granted him he would himself go to Johnston and urge him to surrender. Gen. Grant is said to have met this proposal in a spirit in which it was made, and considering that he could represent President Lincoln in the matter, granted Lee even more liberal terms than he suggested. It was finally decided that Gen. Grant would proceed to Washington, and urge upon Mr. Lincoln to stop all recruiting and issue an amnesty, or, in lieu thereof, make it known that he would deal in a liberal manner with the soldiers and people of the South. Meantime General Lee would visit Johnston in person.

The "Tribune's" Army of the Potomac special says: On the night before the surrender of General Lee, he ordered all their trains and carriges of such guns as they did not intend to use, everything in fact that, could not be carried on horseback to be burned, in order that they might be free to cut their way through our cavalry. This they tried to do but at the 5th corps, which was with the cavalry on the road to our left. Finding himself thus met, Gen. Lee abandoned his intention, which might have been successful if there had been only cavalry to fight at the point where he expected to find cavalry.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

NoMoreDrafting

Recruiting Discontinued.

Expenses of the Army to be Reduced.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1865. }

Major General Dix, New York:

The Department, after consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

First, To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second, To curtail purchases for arms and ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the establishment in its several branches.

Third, to reduce the number of Generals and Staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth, to remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public order.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SHERMAN.

His Army in Motion.

RALEIGH HIS DESTINATION.

Johnston's Army Gone to Charlotte,

Sherman's Army Abundantly Supplied with Provisions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

A letter from your correspondent at Goldsboro, dated the 10th instant, states that Gen. Sherman's army was expected to move the next day, the 11th, on Raleigh.

The main portion of Johnston's army, had gone, it was supposed, in the direction of Charlotte, leaving only a small cavalry force at Raleigh.

Sherman's order to prepare for marching allows but one pack mule to a company, and but one wagon to a regiment. His army is abundantly supplied with provisions and everything else necessary for a long march. An immense quantity of supplies are now at hand at Goldsboro. The railroad has already been repaired several miles beyond the latter place in the direction of Raleigh.

NEW YORK, April 13.

A letter from Goldsboro, dated the 6th, says: There was the greatest enthusiasm in Sherman's army over the capture of Richmond. It is reported that the inhabitants of Raleigh made demonstrations of joy in spite of the rebels. Carl Shurz has arrived at Newbern, and is said to be on his way to Raleigh.

No movement for the return of North Carolina to the Union will be made until the occupation of Raleigh by our troops.

A portion of Sherman's army was under orders to move, prior to the news of the fall of Richmond.

ILLUMINATION IN WASHINGTON.

A Brilliant Display.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The illumination of the city was very grand and of the most brilliant character. It not only included the public buildings, but near

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Sumter Day—A bit of Reminiscence.

Early on the morning of the 12th day of April, 1861, began the bombardment of Fort Sumter from the cordon of batteries and forts which surrounded it. At seven A. M., the Fort fired its first shot, and the fire on both sides was vigorously kept up till ten o'clock P. M., when the Fort ceased, but the rebels kept up a cannonading during the night. At daylight on the morning of the 13th, it became furious, but the Fort did not fire till seven o'clock. At five minutes to one o'clock on the same day the garrison capitulated. On the day following, April 14th, the garrison evacuated the Fort, saluting their flag and taking their private property with them.

The anniversary recurs with the close of the rebellion the event inaugurated. No eye then penetrated the future. Could the four years now closing have been foreseen, it is doubtful whether there would have been a rebellion. Neither side then had the heart to undertake the experience, had it been possible to foresee it. On the side of the Union it has been a severe but glorious experience. On the side of the rebellion it has been bitter, ending with complete failure, and loss of everything.

The occasion carries the mind back to Charleston, as the city was four years ago,—proud, defiant, insolent. Save over Sumter's battlements, more than three miles down the bay, the American Flag was nowhere to be seen; but the infamous flag of Rebellion, of many devises was everywhere. The cockade was universal. The rebellious idea was typified and intensified in hundreds of ways. Literally was Charleston the hot-bed of treason. No man opened his lips, except for the rebellion. Yes, there was one man who openly was for the Union and told the traitors so to their faces,—the Venerable and virtuous JOHN J. PETTIGRU. There probably were others, though small in number, whose hearts were true, but who dared not give a sign of their faith.

In the days of darkness and doom, shortly preceding the fall of Sumter, it was the writer's lot—privilege, perhaps we should say—to be the correspondent of the New York TRIBUNE in Charleston. The length of our days, be they ever so great, cannot efface from memory how, with little less than religious duty, and with a sense of instant personal peril, every morning we sought the Battery—the principal promenade of the city—to catch a glimpse—if only for an instant—of the Old Flag,—with what depth of secret joy we beheld it, every time it appeared, to be more beautiful as its foes grew more strong,—or, as it sometimes happened, when the mist covering the water was so thick that no eye could penetrate it, with what lightness of heart and oppression, we went away, wondering whether "our Flag was still there," and whether we should see it the next morning.

How it happened that Major ANDERSON became cooped up in Sumter, to be driven out by rebel guns, every one of them transported with in pistol shot of the Fort—how it was the rebels were permitted to make all their preparations—go and come with shipping and steamers, when his guns commanded every channel and passage, has no doubt perplexed many minds. We believe no history extant affords the explanation; nor is this the time, perhaps, to give it. The world should remember, however, JAMES BUCHANAN was yet President. There was perpetuated at Washington an agreement entered into elsewhere.

Standing under the full blaze of victory—with all things pertaining to the rebellion and war ended well, there is little occasion to review the past. The task belongs to the historian. But the anniversary is well calculated to carry our mind back to the early days of the rebellion in Charleston, when personal experience was attended with some degree of personal peril, and an interest which only a knowledge of the motives and plans and power of the leaders, obtained from intercourse, under extraordinary circumstances, with some of them, could impart.

To Deuteronomy.

It is announced that the President is about to issue a Proclamation of Thanksgiving for the recent and thrilling triumphs over the rebellion. But the President has always been remarkably happy in his proclamations, especially in adjusting them as to key note and time, so as to chord harmoniously with the sentiment of the people.

Thanksgiving to the Most High was never more becoming than now to the citizens of the United States. Never was gratitude more widely or deeply felt. The general gladness, in view of recent events, is a national joy. Gratitude to God mingles as a recognized element in the rejoicings of the people. It contemplates great results, and as benign as great, on the condition of the country, and it heartily and happily connects them with a mighty and benignant Providence. The successes, in which skin strategy and persistent valor have culminated during the last ten days, afford ample materials for our praiseful songs. They have staunched the flowing blood of the Republic; they have stayed the slaughter of her citizens; they will restore the war-worn soldiers to their homes. They also demonstrate the vigor and safety of Popular Government among men of intelligence and integrity, and they affix a new seal to the charter of human freedom.

For such blessings, and others embraced in the victory over usurpation, treason and despotism, thanks to the Giver of all good are justly due. The obligation is felt in the heart of hearts of a rejoicing people, who, as the tidings sped on lightning wings through the land, greeted them everywhere with acclamations, and, by a spontaneous and devout impulse, united in the grateful ascription,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The President's proclamation, we are sure will meet a hearty welcome and a hearty response in the the observance of the people.

BIRTH-DAY OF HENRY CLAY.—In the rush of great events, the anniversary of the birth-day of HENRY CLAY has been overlooked. It was the 12th instant. Had the Patriot lived to see the Government emerge from the fiery ordeal of free, but destined to fall because based on inadequate moves, and undertaken with inadequate means. Neither to save slavery nor to free itself from the control of the popular majority was the South justified in raising a bloody rebellion, and has met the fate of those who draw the sword without cause. It has perished by the sword. There may be some people who will still believe that the rebellion is not dead, and that in the woods and swamps and mountains Davis and Lee will yet be heard and felt. But they will be few. Discontent will prevail in the South, suppressed murmurs will be heard, and threatened insurrection, should a favorable opportunity occur. But guerrilla warfare against armies of half a million, aided by a large section of the native population, is impossible.

WE miss one original rebel at this time, of whom we ought to hear something at so awful a crisis to the Southern cause. We allude to the immortal Sprat, who, like South Carolina, of which "nation" he is a shining ornament, has played but an infelicitous part in the war, and again like his kind mother, has "gone under." His appeal to a generous world of the last words and the ridiculous, as he was christened Leonidas, a name savoring as well of paganism as of valor. As a rebel he fought to the last ditch, and from at this agonizing hour for the South, and preparing his Testimony. As the late Lord Byron finely observed in his song on "The Isles of Greece," (no allusion in the present to be meant, though that was a Grecian lie, and a good one for boldness was done in it to the Turks of Greece, according to the report of interpolations):

"Of the three hundred great but three,
The last and least unknown are we—
Two rocks and one little rill,
And we three should be Sprat, and Cobb, and Rhett, who might hold the pass—if they could—against Grant and Sherman. But Sprat's never to the fore, and Cobb's played out, and Rhett is cast up, and there's no "remnant of Spartan soul" to save the Confederacy.

C. F. P. Rhinelt, assistant surgeon of the 40th Massachusetts regiment, has transmitted to Gov. Andrew a new idea used in whipping adults, and a strap and handle suited to younger people, at the public whipping post in Alexandria. Whether we like it or not, we need what he recommends. The last punishment whipped with the cowhide was a colored woman on the 31st of March.

A clergyman just deceased in New York, united, during his life, four thousand couples in marriage, and christened ten thousand infants.

How To Make Freedmen Useful.

Colonel GURNEY, commanding the post of Charleston, has issued an address to the colored people who have resorted thither, since the flight of the rebels. The address is well timed, and is replete with wise counsels to the class for whom it is designed. The first sentence is the key note of the whole, "Freedmen! the Union army brought you the right to be free, but not to be idle." And it proceeds, "When the United States Government destroyed slavery, it had no power to abolish the Bible command, that all men should earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." It recommends them, with the emphasis of an obligation and a necessity, to betake themselves at once to agricultural labor, for the production of subsistence for themselves and their families, as the true and only road to that independence which freedmen ought to desire. It assures them that there is within their reach abundance of land, fertile and easily tilled, and promises the protection of their persons, and a fair price for the products which they may bring to market. The good effects of such an effort will be speedily seen.

The same need of well directed measures exists at other points, where facility of access has brought together large numbers of colored people. At no point, perhaps, more than at Washington, is a similar measure demanded. Temporary expedients for their support and benefit, were all that could be reasonably looked for, during the pressure of the war; but a more comprehensive and permanent system of operation is demanded now. The subject is not without its difficulties. Yet the elevation and improvement of this class of persons is not impracticable. The intrinsic difficulties are less than those with which injudicious treatment may embarrass it. *It requires time.* The freedman must be treated as an *agent*, and not as a mere passive recipient of influences and benefactions. He needs to be taught, as speedily and as practically as possible, to help himself. No humanity, benevolence or wisdom can exonerate him *immediately* from all the unhappy effects of slavery. These, however, will gradually give way before the influence of a higher civilization, embracing education, habits of industry and a consciousness of manhood and freedom. It will be evident, therefore, that the impulses of benevolence require the vigorous and persistent support of wisdom in devising and executing plans for the lasting good of the colored race. The deliberations of a cool judgment, supported by the enthusiasm of humanity, will solve the problem wisely and well. The change of condition, with this class of persons, must be followed by a change of character. They have been passive in the first, in the second they must be active co-operators. The emancipation was an instantaneous act, their improvement must be a gradual and progressive work. This is inseparable from the nature of the case. It requires *time* as well as co-operative effort.

This position receives some confirmation from our own national history. The slightest transition, through which we passed, from a colonial dependence to a national existence, left us, with our trade, our commerce, our manufacturing skill, *to be attained.*

The debasement of centuries of bondage was not instantly remedied, when the sudden exodus from Egypt made the Israelites a free people. Forty years of severe discipline and pupilage, under wise and well adopted laws were hardly sufficient to qualify them for an honorable nationality.

The colored race—we mean that portion of it which is just released from hereditary and prolonged bondage—can be raised to the character becoming the condition of freemen. But idleness will not effect it. Indefinite pauperism will not facilitate it. They must work this out. The true road to independence, "This is what freedom means, duty demands, and your government expects." These are the words with which Col. GURNEY closes his address.

Now, we have some interesting facts confirmatory of the positions we have advanced three years of experimental effort in the Department of Louisiana show the following results. There are about 100,000 freedmen in the department. While the colored plantation interests are under government control and protection. The laborers receive pay for their work. It is moderate, but satisfactory to employers and hands. Only the small number of 5,700 are subsisted on government rations. These are infirm persons, cripples, helpless women and children, and many of them as much toward their own support. Schools are maintained among them, embracing 8,000 children, of whom nearly 3,000 have learned to read.

This experiment has achieved these results under circumstances more difficult than are likely to be encountered elsewhere, owing to the pendancy of the war and the liability to interruptions and dangers from depredatory bands of the enemy. Besides, the time has been too brief for the full development of results.

It is to be hoped that the freedmen will be encouraged and enjoined to help themselves by labor, instead of being held in idleness. Their industry is needed in the country at this time, the ultimate field of their life and labor will be, chiefly, the Southern States, where large tracts of land are to be cultivated, and owners of property will require their aid to make it a source of profit. But those who are collected in Freedmen's villages should be dispersed through the country where laborers are needed, that they may earn their subsistence and support their families and enjoy their blessings of independence.

Personal.

By an order from the War Department, Major General Alfred H. Terry, who proved at Fort Fisher that some things could be done as well as others, has been assigned to the command of the 10th Army Corps. The corps is to be thoroughly organized and placed in active service by the same authority Major-General Cox takes the Twenty-third—General Schofield's corps—and those two will now form General Schofield's column of Sherman's army.

Mr. J. M. Jones has been elected Mayor of Zanesville, over his competitor, Mr. Arthur.

A naval court martial, composed of Admiral Goldsborough, President; Commodore Bell, Captains M. Smith, Drayton, Jenkins Alder and Corbin and N. Wilson, Esq., Judge Advocate, will shortly be engaged on the ordinance steamer Baltimore in the trial of Captain Napoleon Collins, of the Wachusett, for capturing the pirate Florida in a Brazilian port. It closed its labors on Saturday, and the record with the findings has been transmitted to the department for its action.

Mrs. Gen. Grant has gone to Richmond, where she expects to be joined by the most famous man in the world.

Gen. Lee is at to Mrs. Lee a note, on Sunday telling her she must leave Richmond at once. He did not say where she should go, and gave no further explanation. But she was then too sick to leave, and postponed it until Monday when, in the panic, she was abandoned by all. Mrs. and Miss Pendleton, and the morning of a church in her front and the buildings in her rear, with the terrible explosions of the arsenals and the general rushing to and fro, failed her to make preparations to be carried out, but although all the houses around her on three sides were burned, the Lee mansion was not injured.

Bragg's house with the furniture was consumed, except some few things which the negroes appropriated.

General Banks was in Chicago on Tuesday, and proceeded west on his way to New Orleans. He was accompanied by his family.

Mr. Seward attached his signature to and amended the text of the proclamation of notification to foreign maritime nations this evening. He has hitherto expressed his wishes verbally, but, finding it less painful to use his fingers, now communicates by writing on a slate.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The liberal terms proposed by Grant, and accepted by Lee, have been the subject of much discussion among the more radical portion of the Republican party, but it is a satisfaction to know that they have the endorsement of the President, having been fully agreed upon between himself and Grant a week previous to the surrender. What is feared now by the extremists of the party is, that the President will propose the same liberal concessions to the Southern people at large, and perhaps go so far as to promise them a revocation of the Confiscation act, and a restoration generally of their rights to the enjoyment of their property alone excepted. But upon these points nothing is yet definitely known, nor is it believed that Mr. Lincoln has fully made up his mind what to propose in the great and vitalemergency in which he finds himself placed.

There is a pretty well authenticated report here that Lee, just previous to the battles of Hatcher's Run, sent several thousand of his army into North Carolina to reinforce Johnston, and it is upon that arises is, will those be counted in the number surrendered on Sunday? Strictly Speaking, every man and officer of the Army of Northern Virginia not in North Carolina belongs still to that army, then it Lee may claim to the contrary, and insist on its surrender as well as those with Lee. Lee's army is estimated at 25,000, that remained with him at the time when the interchange of correspondence took place.

The action of Lee in surrendering is believed to have been in his own responsibility, and without any conference with the rebel chief. This is indeed shown by his correspondence, as his replies were written to Grant on the same day the letters were received, and before he could have had any conference with Davis, who was at Danville, many miles away.

It is believed an extra session of Congress will be necessary to reneal certain acts and shape legislation aright for the restoration of the rebellious States to the Union.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Strike in Dunkard Region

Strike on Big Sandy.

A report reached the city yesterday that a thirty barrel well was struck one day last week on the Sykes Farm, adjoining the Maple Farm, in Greene county. The well is called the Spring Pole or McClure well. The well has been tubed and is now pumping thirty barrels per day. It is owned by a company of gentlemen of Greene county, and is situated on the Monongahela Pioneer Company's lands.

Two hundred and sixty-five barrels of oil were received in the city yesterday from the Dunkard region. It is estimated that between one and five hundred wells will be sunk this spring and summer in the counties of Fayette and Greene, Pennsylvania, and Monongalia, West Virginia.

Venango Oil Regions.

FRANKLIN, April 8, 1865.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

It is here reported, upon reliable authority, this morning, that a big well was struck at or near Waterloo, along Big Sandy River, said to flow two hundred barrels, and increasing. Another well of ninety barrels is said to have been struck two miles beyond Ray-Milton. One of the wells belongs to a Cleveland company, and the other we have not ascertained. Boring is also going on on North Sandy with great vigor, and the shows of oil are superior to many other places. There is great activity in boring along the mouth of Big Sandy. And there are hundreds of derricks up, and already many new engines on the ground. I shall not be surprised if, before the coming fall of the year, Big Sandy should be one of the great oil basins of the world. The great oil deposit appears here to be deeper than at Cherry Run. The two wells struck are said to be 880 and 940 feet respectively. Owners of property in consequence demand fabulous prices for their lands, which could a few days ago have been bought for from $150 to $250. They are now held at from $1,000 to $10,000 and upwards. W. B.

Oil in Cambria County.

WILMORE, PA., April 13.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

DEARSIR: There are several springs along the banks of the Conemaugh, near Wilmore Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and an oily substance runs from them and covers the water for several rods. Would you or some of your oil correspondents inform us if this is an indication of oil. Where this oily matter comes out of the ground, a red or copper colored sediment settles on the ground.

By answering the above you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Clarion County.

Oil matters on the Clarion river are progressing favorably, and within the next three or four weeks several operations are anticipated. Two new wells are being put down at the mouth of Piney Creek, and much land is changing hands in the county. Within a few thousand dollars were expended for land during the past week.

West Virginia Region.

The Panther Run oil well, says the Wellsburg *Herald*, will soon be an established fact. The land has been leased, a company organized, charter procured, several thousand dollars subscribed, 10 per cent. paid in, an engine is on the road, and in a few days, operations will be commenced for a 2,000 barrel well. $4,000 additional funds have been raised on Cross Creek to deepen what is known as the Sander's well, which is now said to be 1,000 feet deep. Two pretty good wells will without doubt proceed and in the course of time we shall know whether or not we have oil among us.

Morgan County, Ohio, Regions.

A good well of lubricating oil was struck last week by W. T. Purviance, of this city, on the Porter Farm, two and a half miles west of Mcconnelsville, and at last accounts preparations were being made to pump. The yield of the well is not known, but it promises largely. Mr. Purviance has other wells in process of boring, with the prospects of success.

Oil in Harrison County, Indiana.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

LOUISVILLE, April 9.

The two wells started a month ago on Mosquito Creek, in Harrison Co., Ia., about fifteen miles below Louisville, *have both struck oil at a depth of about two hundred feet.* They are now throwing away in considerable quantities—the gas throwing it several feet above the tubing.

The wildest excitement prevails, and speculators are rushing in from all parts of the country. S. B. C.

Passion Week.

WEDNESDAY our Lord spent in retirement. The Sanhedrim, or Jewish Magistracy, concluded for his overthrow, and made their compact with Judas. In the Gospel for this day, St. Luke mentions that our Lord was blindfolded when they smote Him, which explains the otherwise unexplained statement of St. Matthew, that the Jews said "Prophesy, who is he that smote Thee?"

THURSDAY—*Dies Mandati*—Day of the Mandate; of the command "Do this in remembrance of Me," and also of the new commandment of Love. Hence "*Maundy Thursday.*"

We commemorate the institution of the blessed sacrament of the supper on this night. In ancient times the sacrament is administered. As the Jewish feasts were reckoned from night to night, preceding the first literal day of the week, this night was called the night of Unleavened Bread. The fourteenth of the month Nisan was popularly held the beginning of the Festival. The morning after the great Feast was offered the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, type of the Christian salvation from sin, followed by the Christian Pascal or Paschal Lamb of God, (whereby, as by a thousand other bonds of unity, the two Testaments and Dispensations are linked together, and together) always falls on the first full moon occurring after March 20th. Therefore, Easter Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens to be next after March 20th, the Paschal full moon occurs April 13th, and the Sunday after, April 16th, is the earliest possible date of Easter. Since the General Council at Nice, in 325, the rules then adopted for regulating the calculation of the Ecclesiastical Year have been followed, and in the whole Western Church Easter falls on the Sunday after the Jewish full moon next after the 21st. On the Saviour's suffering at Gethsemane, as on this night, is, therefore, always associated with the vernal moonlight. At supper, to refresh Himself, Christ gave the affecting lesson of humility, by washing the feet of the disciples. The James II., English Kings washed the feet of beggars on this day. At the chapel Royal loaves and fishes are still distributed to as many poor people as the number of years in the sovereign's age. This evening the Eucharistic Feast of the Last Supper was formally instituted. The traitor was convicted and exposed. The fourteenth and three following chapters of St. John were spoken. Leaving the upper room, Jesus and his disciples passed out of the city, and, down the deep ravine, and crossed Kedron to the garden of agony, at the foot of the Mount of Olives. The error of the Jordan is made by a Jesuit to be the scene of temptation, and through the traitor's kiss, follows. The terrified apostles flee, and Jesus is led away for the mockery of a illegal trial before the Council and before Pilate.

GOOD FRIDAY.—"Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." After Peter's denial, as the gloomy morning dawned, the judges went through their difficult and fearful formalities, and Pilate shrinking from the popular vengeance. Other events of the Crucifixion morning were the scourging and mockery by the soldiers, the going of Judas to his own suicidal place, the bloody reconciliation of Pilate and Herod, the nailing to the cross, and the vengeful cries of the mob, the release of Barabbas, the cunning appeal to the Roman Procurator's fears of Cæsar, the inscribed condemnatory sentence. The Savior is led forth to Golgotha, Simon being compelled to bear the cross, and the lamentations of women mingling. Without mentioning what took place upon and around the cross, we can only follow the divine Victim thither and leave:

"Calvary's mournful mountain climb,
There, admiringly at his feet,
Mark the miracle of time,
God's own sacrifice complete."

From the third hour to the 6th the unspeakable transaction, in its august details, proceeds—i. e., from the o'clock till twelve. Then there is darkness over the land, and the veils the earth. The last exclamations have been heard from the Cross. The Son of Mary has breathed his last, committed his soul to the Father, and poured out the vial of divine wrath upon the head of the Substitute. "It is finished." As yet, whatever it may hereafter become, the question is not the basis of a controversy, of good will among men, or of any merely religious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States so called, are entitled to their proper practical relations to the Union, and that the whole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into their proper political relations to the Union. It is not only possible, but, in fact, easier to do this, without deciding or even considering the theoretical question, as to the status of the seceded States while out of the Union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been in or out, and all parties in doing acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between the states would do so with the same views. Finding recently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the states from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out.

The amount of constituency, so so speak, on which the new Louisiana government rests, would be quite sufficient to elect the two Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled, if they were admitted. Instead of only about twelve thousand, as it really is, it would, in fact, be about twenty, so that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it was, but therefore it is likely that the Senate will not do those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government is as it should be, but whether it is sufficient. The question is, "Will it be wise to take it as it is, and help to improve it; or to reject it, and operate for an entire new State organization, by *unloosing*, or by *discarding* her new State Government?"

Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union; assumed to be the rightful political power of the State; held elections, organized a free government; adopted a free State constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon colored men. Their Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the whole question of practical freedom in the States—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the Union would and will require. Can we refuse recognition and its assistance to make good that committal.

Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say to the white man, "You are worthless, and the black man will be worthless unless he helped by you." To the blacks we say, "Throw off entirely with these, your old masters, and look to us for help." Such proceedings would certainly on that plan. I wrote this and some of them to try it. They tried it, and the result is known.

Such only has been my agency in getting up the Louisiana government. As to sustaining it, my promise is out, as before stated. But as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it in that way. What I shall now do is entirely my own responsibility, as before, and so far as I am concerned. I have been shown a letter on this subject, written by General Banks, in which he expresses regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question whether the seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. I would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret were he to learn that since I have made up my mind upon the question recently forced upon me, I have *purposely* refrained from public expression upon it. As appears to me, such expression can do good only as it may, practically materialize, and that a discussion of it, whilst it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may hereafter become, the question is not the basis of a controversy, or of good men belonging on opposite sides of revolutionary abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States so called, are entitled to their proper practical relations with the Union, and that the whole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into their proper practical relations with the Union. It is not only possible, but, in fact, easier to do this, without deciding or even considering the theoretical question, as to the status of the seceded States while out of the Union. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been in or out, and all parties in doing acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between the states would do so with the same views. I myself recently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the states from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out.

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I have, so far, been unable to perceive it.

If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new State government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of the twelve thousand to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and feed it, and fight it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success. The colored man, too, seeing all united for him, finds motive, in his self-interest, to be patient and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise. Will he not attain it the sooner for having fairly evinced his capacity for self-government? Will not the whole atmosphere about him be favorable to his enjoyment of the franchise, as rapidly as he desires it, and as fast as he can show himself worthy of it? Again, concede that the new Government of Louisiana is only what it claims to be—the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the national Constitution. To meet this proposition, it is not primarily important that three-fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validate it, rather than three-fourths of the whole. I myself against this, further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable, and sure to be presently questioned, while a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

In the present situation, finding Louisiana brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or discarding her new State government? What has been said of Louisiana will apply generally to the other States. And yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State; and such important and sudden changes are likely to occur in the field of action, so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. Important principles may, and must, be inflexible, but in the present situation, as to mere phraseg oes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering, and shall do my best to act, when satisfied that action will be proper.

PEIDE BEFORE A FALL.—Maximilian, of Mexico, not having heard of the ruin of the confederacy and the surrender of General Lee, has engaged in a war of aggression and conquest against the neighboring State of Yucatan, over a small portion of which the Mexican Republic had a claim some twenty years ago. The Indians, however, brave patriots and superstitious, numbering half a million; and are likely to offer a serious resistance to the subjugation plans of the Mexican Empire. The Imperial army is made up of Mexicans and Germans, to the number of four thousand.

Over three hundred Government officials from different parts of the country were awaiting the President's return to importune for a renewal of the commissions for another four years.

General Intelligence.

Rev. Mr. Byland, pastor of the colored Church in Richmond, on Sunday last preached a sermon in which he took strong rebel ground, discouraged enlistments in the Union army and went so far generally that he was requested to report himself to the Provost Marshal's office.

The Massachusetts Legislature have before them a bill requiring apprentices to be legally indentured to master mechanics for a period of five years. The prentice system is claimed to be defective, and is chargeable with the number of poor workmen in many branches of the mechanical arts.

The Ohio Senate has passed a bill on an important subject, to-wit: The inspection of theatres and halls for public assemblies, to see that they are protected against fire and are provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire or alarm.

A committee of the Massachusetts Senate has made a report, which is in effect in favor of the continuance of capital punishment.

If North Carolina should wheel into the line of regenerated States, under the benign influences of Sherman's bayonets, she would only be true to the Governor she has chosen. It would be a happy "A. D. Vance."

One cent's worth of stout wire bent in the shape of the letter U is a very good protection against burglars. Hang the curved part of the wire on the door knob, and let the two extremities pass through the bow of the key after the door is locked. Then the burglars may rage in vain, unless they break the door down.

The Houston *Telegraph* says the Niter and Mining Bureau in Texas are producing niter enough to supply the rebel Government with powder. It is producing five thousand pounds a day.

A "Mexican Aid League," designed to aid the Mexican Liberals in their resistance of the Imperialists, has been organized in Kansas.

The *Opinion Nationale*, in a curious article on the bad marksmanship of the infantry, mentions that 15,000,000 cartridges were used at Solferino to shoot down 10,000 Austrians at the outside, which shows that it took 1,500 bullets to kill or wound one man, and represents a weight of 2,500 pounds.

The World's Fair for 1867 will be at Paris, and the building for it will cost from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. The building will be made to hold 200,000 people, and everything will be on the grandest scale possible.

Over three millions horses in France, In all the world about 50,000,000.

The people of New Albany propose to build a theatre and two churches this season.

A male native of Michigan is now denominated a Michigander, while his female mate is called a Michigoose.

The Legislature of Illinois having laid a tax of one dollar for the first dog owned by any individual, two dollars for the second, and five dollars for each additional dog, an exchange says "the Island is "gone to the dogs."

A Washington telegram states that it is believed that the promised speech of the President, to be delivered at the public celebration of the victories, will be somewhat extended, giving an outline of his policy.

The King of the Sandwich Islands prorogued his last Parliament while he was tipsy. A facetious correspondent, writing from Honolulu, says that "some of the fair sex in the Islands dress by the almanac, others by the thermometer, and still others by making a compromise between the two."

The whole number of persons on board the steamer General Lyon, when she was burned, was 572, of whom only 99 are known to have been saved. Among the passengers were 109 women and 30 children. There was no kerosene on board.

The supply of cotton on hand in the rebel states is a mooted question. Some parties estimate it at 1,200,000 bales, and others put the amount as high as 2,000,000 bales. A Memphis paper thinks 1,500,000 bales a liberal estimate.

MARRIED:

LAIRD—FULLWOOD—On Thursday morning, April 13th, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Dallas, Tex., by the Rev. Dr. Dick, JAMES M. LAIRD, of Greensburg, Pa., to Miss SADIE B. FULLWOOD, daughter of the late Gen. David Fullwood, formerly of this same place. No cards.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Pure Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Holland and Gin.
Pure Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
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For Bra dies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are unrivaled in America, being received direct from the celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure vinity and unadulterated.

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KAY & COMPANY.
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VALUABLE MILITARY MAPS.

THE MILITARY MAP of South-eastern Virginia, showing in detail the country surrounding Richmond.

THE MILITARY MAP of the State of Virginia, from original surveys.

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From Dawn to Dark in Italy; a tale of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century..... 2 00
Gaston de Blondeville Meadie. New ed. of vols..... 2 50
Internal Revenue Laws, with the approved amendments as of March 3d, 1865.
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on hand and made to order.

COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY.

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MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
POST BUILDING,
apl3 39 Fifth street.

FOREWARNED IS TO BE FORE.—There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption: and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of our race, and yet in its forms five stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, while when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung disease, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give the standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it.

The genuine article sold by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
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Financial Agent of the United States.
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SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

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mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ROOMS FOR RENT—
Two front rooms, suitable for young men's sleeping rooms, without board. Address J. W. REED, ap14-1t Pittsburgh Postoffice.

OFFICE COAL BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a Dividend was declared out of the profits to date, of FOUR (4) PER

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Mellon and Brown.—A case of considerable interest to the public at large occupied the attention of the Court part of Wednesday and Thursday, the decision of which is looked for with deep interest by all interested. It is the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Burns, indicted for nuisance. The defendant is the lessee of the Brownsville plank road, which, it is alleged, has been kept in an almost impassable condition; so much so that it was almost impossible to pass over it. One witness swore that in his opinion it was neither a plank road, turnpike, nor macadamized road, and in fact was no road at all, and yet pretty steep toll was demanded of those whose necessities compelled them to use it. The witness, in reply to a question, stated that at certain seasons of the year, when Providence dried up the mud by burning summer suns or froze it with chilling winter blasts, it was passable, but at no other time. District Attorney Kirkpatrick and Edmund Snowden conduct the prosecution, and R. E. Carnahan and John R. Large appear for the defense. Verdict guilty, and motion for a new trial.

Commonwealth vs. James Mahoney; larceny. Guilty. The defendant in this case was a mere youth, and the Court, in its mercy, sentenced him to the House of Refuge, where, it is to be hoped, he will repent of his evil doings, and learn to become an honest man.

Commonwealth vs. George Walter, larceny. It will be remembered that Walter is charged with stealing one hand lathe worth twenty-five dollars, and other articles amounting in value to one hundred dollars. There were two separated charges against the defendant for larceny, in both of which he was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary one year on each charge.

Commonwealth vs. Catharine O'Connor, selling liquor without license. This was a peculiar case. The defendant was an aged woman whose husband and three sons are in the army. It was proved that Mrs. Connor kept a candy shop; that she had an ale barrel, with a spicket in it, in the rear of the shop, and that there was a number of glasses on the end of the counter, indicating the sale of ale. This was the case for the prosecution. Hugh Duffy, Esq., defended Mrs. Connor. He admitted all that had been proved by the Commonwealth, but asked the jury to acquit his client on the ground that no proof of the selling of the ale was given. He made a stirring appeal to the jury in favor of Mrs. C., who had given her husband and three stalwart sons to the army. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had the closing speech, evidently felt the force of Mr. Duffy's argument, and whilst he demanded justice for the Commonwealth, did not seem to be averse to its being tempered with mercy towards one who had sent forth husband and sons to fight the battles of freedom. The jury acquitted Mrs. Connor, and ordered the county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs John Freel. Assault and battery. Not guilty, and prosecutor, Thomas Jackson, ordered to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs John D. Eagan. Perjury. In this case Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the Commonwealth had no evidence to offer, and asked the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which they did without leaving the box.

Adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—Johnny Walz better known as "Wallzie," is a man of many sorrows. Wallzie has for a long time been an object of especial affection upon the part of the District Attorney and the Sheriff's officers. Not to put too fine a point on it, in police phrase, he has been "wanted" in company for some time, to answer divers and sundry little violations of the law, such as selling liquor without license, on Sunday, to minors and such like, in all amounting to some half dozen of charges. He has been three times in the actual clutches of the officers, and as often has succeeded in "skinning" and getting away. On Saturday last Deputy Sheriff Hunter got his eyes and fingers on the unfortunate Wallzie, but Wallzie, by the help of friends, succeeded in getting away. Fortune, however, who is a fickle jade, at last deserted him, as Napoleon at Waterloo, and Walzie, on Monday evening, had sad evidence of the fact. He had gone to the bandits, anticipating "a good time," when the lynx-eyed Hunter discovered him. Waiting until the play was over, and having secured assistance, with a pounce he seized upon Walzie and bore him off in triumph to jail. An additional indictment for an escape was the result, and he now bids fair to have his "bed and board" for some time at the public expense. He will doubtless come out of it a stade if not a wiser man.

LECTURE ON WASHINGTON CITY.—We are pleased to learn that Charles H. Brainard, Esq., for several years the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall, on Sunday evening next, upon the moral, social and political life of the national capital. Mr. Brainard's long residence at the seat of Government, and his knowledge of public men and intimate acquaintance with the social character of "the city of magnificent distances," enable him to give a glowing description of Washington life in its various phases. This lecture was originally delivered before the "Parker Fraternity," in Boston, and repeated several times in that city, where the press was unanimous in its praise. Mr. Brainard has the reputation of being a graceful and impressive speaker. We bespeak for him a crowded house and a cordial reception at his first and only appearance before the public of this city.

CELEBRATION AT LATROBE.—On Tuesday evening the loyal people of Latrobe held a grand celebration in honor of the recent great and glorious victories of the Union armies over the arch traitors who sought to destroy the Government, and erect upon its ruins an oligarchy, whose chief corner stone was to be slavery. The houses of all the loyal citizens were brilliantly illuminated, fire works were set off, a procession marched through the streets, and the very air was made vocal with the songs and joyous shouts of the people. A large meeting was held, and able and patriotic addresses were delivered by James Green [illegible], James M. Hunter, A. Fulton, Esq., of Greensburg; Wm. McClean, of Indiana, Pa., and Captain W. B. Coulter, Provost Marshal of the Twenty-first District. Everything passed off pleasantly, not a single accident occurring to mar the joyous proceedings.

DISPOSED OF.—The right to manufacture and sell the new oil advertised in the COMMERCIAL for the past few days, and of which favorable mention was made, has been sold to responsible parties in this city, and the manufacture of the oil will be commenced at an early day. The name of Mr. Hardy, for many years Manager of the Lucifer Oil Refining Company, will be readily recognized as a guarantee of its infernity, and when it is understood that he embarks in the enterprise, after fully understanding the details of its manufacture, it will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the merit and value of the article. Success attend him.

LECTURE IN WILKINS HALL.—Col. Hawkins, of Knoxville, Tenn., will deliver a lecture in Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, (Oil Exchange,) this evening, the admittance to which will be FREE. The object of the lecture is to arouse the people to the importance and necessity of supplying material aid to those noble associations—the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The Colonel will also narrate the sufferings experienced by the residents of East Tennessee during the present rebellion. The ladies are especially invited to be present.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—D. W. Scott, jr., late editor and proprietor of the Beaver *Argus*, died at the residence of his father-in-law, in Hopewell township, on Thursday morning last, of consumption, after a lingering illness of many months duration. Mr. Scott was a young man of marked ability, and his untimely death will cause a void in the community in which he resided, which it will be difficult to fill.

COMMISSIONS.—Rev. Henrick Johnson, of the Third Church, Presbyterian, and Hon. H. W. Williams, Judge of the District Court, have been appointed Commissioners for the next General Assembly, to meet in Brooklyn, New York, with Rev. Joseph S. Travelli and Benj. P. Bakewell, Esq., as alternates.

KILLED IN A WELL.—Michael Powell was killed by the caving in of a well he was digging in Sewickley, on Wednesday. The deceased was a young man, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of Dye to those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc29-1y

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be opened at the office fronting on Wood street, second story of the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, corner of First and Wood streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after MONDAY, April 24th A. D. 1865, for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "Baltimore Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of Pittsburgh, ($250,000,) and remain open five days, from the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m., of each day, unless sooner taken, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 20th day of March, A. D. 1865.

DAVID E. PARK,
JAMES I. BENNETT,
R. C. GRAY,
W. W. M'KEEN,
DAVID M. LONG,
Commissioners.

mh24-20t

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fourth street

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

BENEFIT and last appearance, prior to her departure for the West and South, of the popular and versatile actress,

LITTIE HENDERSON!

THIS (Friday) EVENING, the celebrated Irish comedy, entitled

KATTY O'SHEAL.

Katty O'Sheal..... Lizzie Henderson

To conclude with the
NAIAD QUEEN; or, THE MYSTERIES OF THE LURLIE BERG.
Lurline, Queen of the Naiads..... Littie Henderson

On Monday, the great sensation drama, "streets of New York."

GREAT WONDERS WILL BE seen at No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert Hall, in this city.

THE WILD MEN FROM BORNEO!

With their feats and a descriptive lecture, can be seen at MUSEUM HALL, No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert Hall, commencing MONDAY, April 10th, at 2½ o'clock, for one week more, afternoon and evening. Admission 25 cents. ap13 6t

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CONCERT HALL.—FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 12th, LEAS' Grand Parlor Opera and Serio Comic Troupe! consisting of sixteen talented Artistes!

Cards of admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Saturday afternoon—Grand Matinee. Tickets to all parts of the hall 25 cts.; Children 10 cts. ap11-5t

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CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
180 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parties rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1y28:1y

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Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 8d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	180,000 00
Due Depositors	1,666,365 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	290 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	56,839 94
Drafts and Checks	46,457 39
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	685,671 30
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$965,888 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	209,181 74
Due by Banks (special), payable in gold	8,436 45
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	29,900 99
Exchanges for Clearing House	50,839 94
Drafts and Checks	46,457 39
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	685,671 30
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
Oil, Coal and Furnace Lands,
FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a judgment of the Greenup Circuit Court, in the action of Darlinton, McClannahand Watts, against Wm. Cairns and others, I will, as Commissioner, on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865,

Sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Greenupsburg, Ky., the

GREENUP FURNACE AND LANDS.

There are, by estimation, from six to eight thousand acres situate on the east side of Little Sandy river, on the waters of Cain creek, in Greenup county, Kentucky. The Furnace and Hearth Coal is Olive river, at Greenupsburg, is 14 miles. The Level Lick Iron and Big Sandy railroad is completed from Ashland, on the Ohio river, to within five miles of the center of the tract—the distance from Ashland being fifteen miles.

The Furnace is very valuable as a Pig Iron Furnace having a good stack, good machinery, necessary buildings, with an abundance of iron ore and timber to last for many years, but also for its rich CANNEL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

With reference to the great coal value of these lands, Dr. Owen, in his Geological Report, vol. 4, page 412, published in 1861, in speaking of the Cannel Coal of Greenup county, says:

"At and around Greenup Furnace, this Coal takes a thickness of ten feet and upwards. It is opened at many places, and now worked for its cannel, rich in oil, and of excellent quality."

Greenup county is now attracting great interest as an oil region, and the investigations of Geologists, practical oil men and capitalists, give every assurance of an abundance of Carbon Oil. Large preparations are going forward for boring and development.

The lands are offered as a good, and by many regarded as the best Oil Lands in the county.

There are from three to four hundred acres under fence, and in cultivation, and much more that is valuable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. Bonds will be required with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to have the force of sale bonds taken under execution sales. The purchaser will have the right to pay the money at any time after the sale has been confirmed by the Court. The security required may be either resident, or non-resident of the State—so that they are good.

WM. C. IRELAND,
March 31, 1865.—ap11-14t Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, April 13, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL,

Many of them well bred and in good condition.

On

THURSDAY, April 20, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

On

THURSDAY, April 27, 1865,

ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL AND ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

All sales sold singly. Sale to commence at 9 A. M., and will be held at Phillip's Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsay streets.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. ap6-3

PITTSBURGH
AND
McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,
Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS. PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Plat Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking Stoves, Hollow Ware, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24-eod-tf

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FT. W. AND C. R. W. CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway company, held on the 15th instant, the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending March 31st instant, was declared payable, free of government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer, to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 32 Wall street, to shareholders registered at New York.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 17th prox.

By order of the Board,
mh28-tAp17 P. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,
No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.

mh28-6m R. A. COLVILLE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having sold their Warehouse at Oil City, Venango county, Pa., hereby give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between them, under the name and style of JOHN BURGESS & CO., ceased from and after the tenth day of February, 1865.

JOHN BURGESS,
JAMES BENNEY, Jr.,
mh28-w W. J. YOUNG.

WANTED.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER. A man to take charge of a small Vegetable Garden a short distance from the city. Apply at No. 11 WOOD STREET. ap14-2t

---

WANTED—A SITUATION by two young men as CLERKS or CONDUCTORS on the cars. Address H. A. TURNER, 78 Second street. ap13-3t

---

WANTED.—A gentlemen and wife wishes to engage one large or two small rooms, furnished, with comfortable boarding, in second story, with a private family, in the suburbs, or near the city. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and location, ap12-1w BOX 933 Postoffice.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO., 82 Third street. ap6-tf

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WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, a reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it particularly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 606 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

an22-1y.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
ap7 PITTSBURGH.

J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS., offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Carey's Cough Cure, Ramsdell's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

---

DALTON'S
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINES
PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection RARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE.

Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
CAPES,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.

More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.

They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Knitting Machine in use.

Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing as certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

To Publishers of Newspapers.

One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.

For further information call at the SALESROOM,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting.

E. P. CARPENTER, General Agent,
For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap10-12t

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GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co., have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each, which is only a few of the many avorable "opinions of the press."

"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Ocean Times, Pond Village, Oct. 1, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long connection has enabled them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 20, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure metals."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid Gift Enterprise—all to be sold for $1 each, 250 Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches, $80 to $150; 250 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Cases Watches, $35 to $90; 500 Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $20 to $40; 200 Diamond Rings, $50 to $100; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $10 to $30; 5,000 Gold Ear Band Bracelets, $4 to $8; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $4 to $8; 2,000 Chased Gold Guard Chains, $5 to $20; 7,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $3 to $10; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Florentine Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops, $4 to $8; 7,500 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $9; 4,000 California Diamond Ear Drops, $4 to $10; 2,000 Gold Band and Vest Watch Keys, $2.50 to $8; 4,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon slides, $2.50 $10; 5,000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, $5 to $8; 2,000 Gold Mounted Bowie Knives, $5 to $10; 5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups, $5 to $50; 3,000 Silver Castors, $15 to $50; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $20 to $50.

Messrs. T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following: Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of sixty-five cents. All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for 81; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 20 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. mh31 1m

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GOOD CHANCE
For a Coal & Oil Company.
Valuable Coal Lease for Sale.

The lease of the Coal in about 300 acres of Land, with about 70 acres in fee, lying in front on the Ohio River, about five miles below Beaver, giving ready access to the river where there is a good landing and plenty of water for boats at all seasons of the year.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 17th prox.

The location of the property is eminently favorable in its terms, and will be sold low.

For particulars and draft of the property apply to
W. A. McCLURG,
63 Wood Street, Up Stairs.
ap8 2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of PHILLIPS & BEST Glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved. The name of the firm will continue to be used by either of the partners, but only in the liquidation of the firm's business.

Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1865.—m28-1f PHILLIPS.

PRODUCE.
250 bbls. No. 1 Salt.
300 do. Green Apples.
40 do. Dried
Prime Pierce and Key Lard and new Bacon.
In store, and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
129 Smithfield street.

SEWING MACHINES,

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Salesroom, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind a matter attended to. mh8-1y

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DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN,
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield st.,
ja2-1f PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to 63 MARKET STREET, and will open our new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

On Monday, April 10th, 1865. The patronage of our friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

ap1 SOUTH & ROSS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
For sinking
OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS
furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES;	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND
Gum Belting, &c.,
All of which I have now in store. ja28-6m

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
ALBUMS. ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS. MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY. FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
POCKET BOOKS. POCKET BOOKS.
PITTOCK'S, Opposite Postoffice. PITTOCK'S, Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.

DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS,
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood streets.
mh30

AGENTS FOR
ABENDROTH BROS.

Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows, Tees, Return Bends and Branches, of all descriptions. For sale at No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oil Well Tools, Tube and general supply house for Oil Wells.
ap4-3m PARK & BRILLIE.

FOR SALE—
ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL

In course of construction, one 6 by 14; one 7 by 14, and one 7 by 20 inch, OIL ENGINES, with LOCOMOTIVE or FIXE BOILERS. Both to be sold cheap. For sale at

M. DARRAGH & CO'S.,
ap4 Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fe1-tf Packers, No. 142 Fourth street.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
mo18 No. 54 Fifth st.

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oc9 1

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Cherry, and North side, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
de18-1

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co. corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY,
Treasurer
ja30-1f

PRODUCE—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
2 " Pickled;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 136 and 138 Second street.

TOBACCO.
Spun Roll, Rough and Ready,
Navy lbs. and ½ lbs., Bright Pounds,
Plives Lump, Diamond Twist, etc., etc,
For sale at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe28

PRODUCE—
1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
1 " Lard.
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe23 140 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de26-6m

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TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers.

Mavon county and other grades cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

STEEL & RAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins Hall.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at $2 and under.....1½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $10.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $10 and up to $5.....12½ per share.
Oil Stocks selling at $50 and over.....¼ of 1 per cent.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL,
cor. Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.

Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.

200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS, from $7,50 to $75.00,

AT THE SPACIOUS
CLOAK ROOM
OF
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ap12

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
STILL CONTINUED AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

CALICOS for 12½ sold formerly at 25 cents.
Do. " 19 " " 37½ "
Do. " 22 " " 45 "
Do. " 25 " " 50 "

MUSLINS in proportion.

A large stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS closing out cheap.

Now is the time to buy as goods are now at the lowest point. ap8

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS,
BONNET SILKS, RIBBONS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

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GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock, at
nov28 R. H. PALMER'S,
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WILSON, CARR & CO.,
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Wholesale Dealers in

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BANKERS,

No. 87 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at Market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
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Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ap17

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. McAULEY, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 13, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's		100 00
U. S. 7-30's	99 60	
U. S. Certificates, not over six months to run	98 75	
Allegheny County 5's		74 00
Monongahela Insurance Co		42 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad		90 00
Merch's' and Manufac'rs Bank		74 00
Second National Bank		135 00
Monongahela Savings Bank		50 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co		6 50
Columbia		55 00
Phillips		4 00
Eldorado		95
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		4 25
Cherry Run Central		1 75
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		90
Merchants'		45
Bitchie	55	
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	75	
Federal		1 25
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	95	
Ohio Valley		1 75
Ross	1 05	
Rynd		8 50
Hemlock		2 25
Phoenix		90
Western Pennsylvania		1 20
Culbertson Run		1 75
Banner		1 12½
Stella		62½

REPORTS.

$10,000 Certificates 98¾

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

The stock market is steady; Maple Shade, 18 to 19; St. Nicholas, 3⅝; Mingo 3¾; McClintock, 3¾ to 4; Caldwell, 4¾. Gold, 1.40.

THURSDAY, April 13—P. M.

Wilkins Hall, the regular place of meeting of the People's Stock Exchange, will be occupied on Friday, (this evening) by the Sanitary Commission, when Col. Hawkins will address the meeting. In consequence of this arrangement the members of the Stock Exchange will meet at the usual hour in the office of Messrs. Steel & Baily, when the list will be called as customary.

The following sales were made this evening at the People's Stock Exchange:

100 shares Cherry Run & Blood Farm	90
500 do Cherry Run & Pit Hole	80
100 do Eldorado	1 00
100 do Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 00
50 do Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 00
400 do Ross	1 00

The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny Co. Comp. 5 p cent due 6 & 10	80 00	
Clarion's P.R.W. 7 p cent bonds	88 00	100 00
Steubenville R. R	5 00	7 00
Mingo Coal		15 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	5 50	9 25
Banner		1 25
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	1 20	1 50
Caldwell and Pauadelphia		6 00
Central Basin	85	1 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	90	1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	1 25
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	90	90
Columbia	48 00	57 00
Culbertson's Run	1 15	1 50
Daisal	5 80	6 25
Duck Creek		18 00
Duck Creek Valley		1 00
Egbert	2 35	3 25
Eldorado	1 00	1 00
Fayette	30	65
Fuller	84	1 00
Fuller Reserve	50	75
Hemlock	1 10	2 25
Horsetock	1 00	1 20
Iron City		7a
at Aboy Cherry Run		1 00
Monongahela Pionoer		1 00
Nat. Refining & Storing	6 00	10 00
Ohio Valley	1 50	2 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh		2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 50	4 00
Phoenix		4 50
Phillips		4 50
Pittsburgh & New York	1 00	1 20
Revenue		1 05
Ritchie	57	63
Ross	1 07	1 07
Rynd Farm	3 25	3 50
Stella		2 00
Steel Oil	20 00	23 00
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y	2 15	2 45
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	80	90
Union Fabric	65	90
Western Pennsylvania		2 90
Whitely Creek	2 00	2 25

—The report of the Directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, gives the following estimates of the operations for the year ending November, 1864:

The amount of rough copper produced was as follows:—Masses, not weight, 1,022,561 lbs; barrel work, do do, 276,321 lbs; stamping, do do, 710,205 lbs; stamp tailings, do do, 7,096 lbs; making a total of 2,115,083 lbs, or 1,017 1933-2000 tons, being an average monthly product of 88 332-2000 tons.

Of the foregoing there were shipped during the season of navigation 1 907 886 lbs, leaving on hand at the mines and mine landing at Eagle River, 208,227 lbs.

The actual and estimated product of refined copper is 1,884,171 lbs.

The 1,868,131 lbs of copper already sold, realized $546,270,51, or a net average of 49 16-100 cents per pound, after deducting freight and commission. Estimating the price obtained for the unsold product as above of 281,040 lbs at 48 per pound the receipts of the year would approximate $662,390 00.

The estimated expenses for the year are $405 866 56, leaving a probable net profit for the year of $256,528 60, to this adding balance of the year 1863, which was 121,452 00, and deducting dividend, &c., $134,119 82, a probable balance of $243,860 78 on the estimates made of the year 1864 would be left.

By reference to the balance sheet of the company we learn that the capital stock paid in amounts to $110,995, and that the proceeds of the sales of the product of the mine amounts to $6,469,702 73. Dividends have also been received amounting to $1,914,492 51.

—The bank statement of the New York city banks shows that over one-eighth of all the Legal Tender notes are held in that city. When it is remembered that prior to the rebellion it required $250,000,000 of cash currency to perform the ordinary duties of money upon a low scale of prices, aided by the gold in the country and a widely extended system of credit $400,000,000 of Legal Tenders will not look so alarming in view of a resumption of specie payments. As the South is opened to trade a large amount of Legal Tenders will be absorbed in that quarter, and it is not unlikely that specie payments will be preceded by a premium on Legal Tenders.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided "that an assignment, or transfer of stock, made by the owner, which passes the title to the purchaser, whether made upon the books of the corporation or upon the certificate is subject to a stamp duty of five cents as an agreement or contract." And as to whose duty it is to stamp the transfer, last June he decided: "If A owns the stock and A signs or transfers it to C by a written assignment or transfer, and such assignment is not stamped, A is the party liable to the penalty, ($200) and not C or the corporation. If A, instead of making the transfe himself, authorizes B, by power of attorney, to execute the assignment or transfer to C, A must stamp the power of attorney, and B, who makes, signs and executes the assignment, must stamp it, or be subject to himself to the penalty. Where stock is required to be transferred upon the books of the corporation, if the owner of the stock signs and executes the transfer, he alone incurs the penalty if such investment is not stamped. If the assignment is made, signed and executed by any other for him, and is not stamped, the party making, signing or executing, is the one who incurs the penalty." All this is plain enough and possibly a written assignment of stock may be truly construed to be an agreement, but is the direction of a holder of stock to a company's transfer agent to put his stock into some other name an agreement, liable to stamp duty?

—The nine hundred and ninety-seven National banks now in operation have an aggregate capital of one hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars. Their circulation is $114,294000 of which the new issue last week was $2,189,330.

New York Dry Goods Market.

April 12.

The great continued decline in cotton keeps prices constantly moving down for all cotton fabrics, and the downward course cannot be arrested. Holders are afraid of stocks. The return of peace insures such an ample supply of the raw materials, that old prices are expected to rule. The manufacturers are being fed now with stocks of standing goods fearful of a greater loss the longer they keep them, and the supply of goods is thus greater than was imagined. A good deal of business has been transacted to supply the immediate wants of the season. Prints have been in large supply but very jobbing. Bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings have also further declined. The large auction sale for the Atlantic Mills last week took the trade by surprise. The goods were forced on the market at the best price that could be obtained. Woolen goods are also heavy, delaines continue to decline being in intimate sympathy with cottons. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles are active, but holders are not ready sellers and insist on the prices of the day very easily. Broadcloths are quiet but weak. Doeskins are lower. Army goods are also lower. There is more doing in foreign goods. Shawls are light. Paris dress fabrics are the most active and sell quickly at importers' prices. Jaconets are in great demand. British dress goods are also quick of sale at remunerative rates. Silks are rather dull but steady in price. Saxony dress goods are firm with a fair demand, and shawls have sold well. The importations are light, and prices are unaffected from the limited supply in proportion to the demand.—*Independent.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 14, 1865.

Business yesterday presented no feature worthy of notice. The demand being limited, the sales were of a similar description. The receipts of produce were to a fair extent by river and rail. As a general thing, prices were unchanged; dealers, however, purchased very sparingly. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant. The Allegheny yesterday was booming high; the rise was not unexpected: as usual, a large amount of property was swept away and destroyed. Business on the Allegheny wharf was active so far as shipping was concerned. Business on the Monongahela landing was fair, with a good deal of shipping. Emigration to the West is on the increase. The departures include the Edinburgh, for Cincinnati, with a good trip; she will be followed by the Glide, No. 3, who takes her departure on Saturday. The Pine Grove left for Cincinnati with a moderate trip. The arrivals include the Iron City, from the far South, with a large trip. The fine packet Golden Era came in from Portsmouth, full of freight and passengers; she returns on Saturday at noon. The Pilgrim, from Zanesville, came in loaded down; she will return in that portion on Saturday, at 4 p. m.—passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The favorite steamer Maggie Hays has the best of accommodations for cargo on board, and will have dispatch for Cairo and St. Louis. Captain Cox's first-class packet Leonidas will leave in turn after the Hays. The pretty steamer Kate Putnam is the only boat loading direct for St. Paul; she will go through without transhipping—passengers can rely on this. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GROCERIES—The market was not active, the demand being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the home market. In the absence of large sales, the following are the leading prices in lots to the trade: Sugars—Cuba, 14@15c; orleans, market bare; Porto Rico, 15@16c. Coffee Sugars—A, 19@19½c; B, 18c; C, 17c. Crushed, powdered and granulated, 20@22½c. Molasses—Sales of orleans at $1 25. Syrups—Prices range from 75c to $1 10 per gall. Coffee—Sales Rio at 36@34c ₱ ₱.

TOBACCO—The market was dull and prices unchanged.

TAX—The receipts are on the increase and prices have a downward tendency. We note sales of 15 loads at the scales at prices ranging from $30@35.

SPIRITS—There is in fair demand, particularly for better descriptions. Sales of 150 bbls in lots at 3 25 pr bol, and 100 bushels Peach Blows at $1 50 per bu.

APPLES—The market was dull, and prices have declined. Sales of 80 bbls at $8 00@4 00 per barrel, according to quality.

FLOUR—Receipts were small, and holders were demanding an advance. Prices were nominal.

FLOUR—The market continues dull, with more than the usual buyers. We have no improvement to note as regards prices or demands, the supply on the market being amply for all retail purposes. Extra Family ranges from store for drug load parcels were $9@9 50@9 50. The latter was only paid for a choice brand. Fancy parcels were held at $10 00.

WHEAT—The market was dull, the demand being entirely local. The supply exceeds the wants of home dealers. Oats—Sales of 400 bush at 80c, and a large parcel would not command more than that figure. Corn dull, and prices range from 90@95 cents. For other descriptions of grain, there was no demand.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY April 13, 1865.

Another eventful week has passed since the date of our last general review—one that will be recorded in history and be handed down as one of the most eventful that was ever recorded, so far as the history of America was concerned. The supply of cattle was not large, and holders were generally asking higher prices than met the views of purchasers; hence the sales were not large, as a general thing. Prices were about the same as last week. Good Government cattle were in demand, at current rates, and parcels that came up to the standard was readily disposed of, buyers being plenty. The exports East, since our last, principally to Baltimore. The number forwarded to that market was three thousand eight hundred and eighty head, whilst to the other markets the number forwarded was very limited.

HOGS—The transactions in Hogs were large as compared with some weeks past. Among the operations we notice some of our heaviest dealers in times gone by. Prices ruled about the same. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SHEEP—Were neglected. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at present prices. We notice sales of twenty-three head delivered in Philadelphia, at $12 50 ₱ cwt. The current rates in this market were $4 50@11 00 ₱ cwt. The latter was only paid for choice articles.

The following are the shipping prices per the Penn'a Central Railroad, per 100 lbs:

	New rates.	Old rates.
To Philadelphia ..... per cwt.	25	72
To Philadelphia	55	55
To Baltimore	65	55

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hor's
To Philadelphia	1,156	19	1,500	118
To Baltimore	1,541	3,886	2,500	330
To New York	468	175	1,254	
Total	3,148	4,081	5,254	448

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Purchasers.	No. Head.	Weight.	Cost.
Gilchrist & Reyenthaler	150	200	$14 75
do do	98	240	15 00
do do	16	200	12 50
do do	95	240	15 00
do do	99	260	16 75
do do	59	250	15 00
do do	28	250	12 75
L. Ripple	200	250	16 00
do	129	270	17 00
do	27	265	16 00
P. Kleyman	200	245	15 00
Yonng & Scantgent	sold 40	265	17 00
G. Emerick	sold 220	274	17 00

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Young & Scantgent sold 18 head at $8 00.
Steele & Co sold 75 head at $10 00.
Reis & Co sold 25 head at $9 75.
Reis & Co sold 25 head at $9 00.
P. Kleyman sold 61 head at $10 00.
L. Ripple sold 34 head at $10 00.
J. Kirk sold 20 head at $9 50.
P. Kleyman sold 19 head at $7 00.

SALES OF CATTLE PER DAY.

L Ripple sold 38 head at $11 12.
J Hall sold 170 do at $9 75.
J Hall sold 150 do at $10.
Gilchrist & Reyenthaler sold 80 at $10 75.

Other small sales were made at the same range of prices. One parcel of 200 head was sold, deliverable in Philadelphia, at $12 50 per cwt.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 13, 1865.

The market since our last contained an ample supply of Cattle of the various kinds—every grade seemed to be represented. The consequence was, the market was weaker; prices generally had a down ward tendency. Government contractors were on hand—some of them made liberal purchases, whilst others held off for lower prices. Taking the market as a whole, prices were lower than for some weeks past. A fair number were forwarded to the East by rail. So far as we could ascertain, there were no sales at either yard above ten cents per pound, and several lots were sold at a considerable decline from those figures. Government contractors were jolly from the fact that they are likely to make a good thing out of their late contracts. Among the sales we note the following:

L Ripple, bought 31 head at	$10
W Rees & Co, bought 64 head at	$10
Myers & Bro, bought 80 head at	$9 15.
Gilchrists, bought 29 head at	$10 25.
Myers & Bro, bought 60 head at	$8 40.
Myers & Bro bought 93 head at	$8 75.
S Carr, retailed 41 head at	$7 @8 50.
I Byerdorf, retailed 42 head at	$7 75.
I Byrsdorf, retailed 20 head at	$8 90.
J McAllister, retailed 65 head at	$9 @9 10 15.
J McAllister, retailed 59 head at	$6 70.
Merrick & Dowd, retailed 58 head at	$7@$11.
Kennedy & Co, retailed 8 head at	$8@$10.
Hutchins & Co, retailed 30 head at	$10@10 50.
Mertz & Co, retailed 40 head at	$8@$10.

HOGS—The season at these yards seem to be over. The only transactions were in a retail way, with prices varying according to quality, viz: $11 50@13 50 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP—There were no transactions worthy of notice. A few small parcels were disposed of at various prices, according to quality.

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.

The following are the card prices of crackers corrected on Monday, viz:

Water, ₱ lb	9 cts.	Soda	11 cts
Butter	11	Sugar	13
Boston	11		

New York Cotton Market.

APRIL 12.

There was a moderate demand on Saturday, without material change in prices. On Monday the market was unsettled by the news of the surrender of Lee's army, and the few transactions reported were in favor of the buyer. Yesterday, the auction sale of the Savannah cotton drew a larger number of buyers to the city than usual, and holders were again firm before and subsequent to the sale, and a large business was reported. The Government sale yesterday went off with considerable spirit, and the prices realized were in some instances somewhat above the market quotations. The sale was as follows:—78 bales strict Good Middling at 25 cents; 9@11, equal to about 20¾ currency; 851 do, barely Middling or Middling 23@22½, gold, equal to about 19¾ currency; 1,239 do, Low Middling, 19¾@19, gold, equal to about 29 currency; 762 do, Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 15@16 gold, equal to about 23¾ currency; and 49 do, Pickings, 8@8½ gold, equal to about 11½@12 currency, cash. The sales for the three days were 3,150 bales. We quote:

	Bales.
Porto Rico	333
Cuba	7
New Orleans	3,721
Beaufort, N. C	58
Philadelphia	1
Per Railroad	823
Total	4,993
Total Import since 1st inst	15,173
Total Import since 1st September	135,117
Export, from 1st to 11th April—	
1865	1864.
Cotton ..... bales. 3,105	1,361

—*Shipping List.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 14, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active. The demand fell off. Buyers seemed to have procured about all they want for the present, and in order to effect sales they would ask a decline. Holders take another view and are not disposed to make concessions, hence the market yesterday was inactive and sales were not large. The supply of oil in the market is not large. The receipts about keep pace with the sales. The arrivals from Oil City include the Belle and Echo No. 2. The only departure was the Petrolia. The Ida Rees and Urilda are due and may arrive at any hour. Our latest advices from Oil Creek report on at 86@87, on the creek, according to location. The sudden rise in the Allegheny on Thursday caused a large destruction of property. The Railroad Bridge was entirely blockaded, with the exception of the space between the first and second piers. The receipts of oil by the Allegheny were 1,837 barrels; by the Monongahela, 265 barrels of Greene county oil, making a total of 2,063 barrels. The latter named oil, being of a superior quality was held at 45 cents per gallon, packages included. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.—The market yesterday was not very active. The sales were not large, viz: 50 bbls delivered in cars, 21c, packages exchanged; 100 do, 21½; 200 do, 22, same conditions. Sales at 23c, bbls included; 200 do 27c, in addition to the 25 barrels included. Greene county oil is beginning to arrive and is held at 45c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—Was not active. Prices were so unsettled we omit them.

TAR—Was more inquired for. Sales 75 bbls at $8 50.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Clarke & Peck	82	J Wilkins	260
Fisher Bro	837	J Mawnbury	2-3
Shriver & L (G C O)	200	H McKelvey	257
		Klee & Bro, (G C O)	65
Total			2082

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J Myers & Co, 207 bbls Refined, for Brooklyn, N Y.

Bowling, J & Co, 70 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 143 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Lawrence Company, 71 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

New York Petroleum Market.

April 12.

The market for Crude, on Saturday, was quiet but steady at 34@34½c for 40@47 gravity—on Monday there was little done except for cash delivery, but yesterday, the article being scarce, and the demand rather urgent, an advance of 1c was paid, closing very firmly at 36@36½c—the sales were 1,000 bbls on the spot at 34@35½c, (500 yesterday at the higher figure), including some 48 gravity at 38@38½; 200 do for April 15 C, and 200 do for May 25 C, and 1,000 do Free, 70@75 for Light Straw to White, 60@65 for Light Straw, and 55@60 Naphtha, 60@68 gravity, may be quoted 60 cents. One hundred and three bbls Residuum sold at $10 @ 10½.

Received in New York since 1st January—

.....	bbls	115,472	1864..... bbls 152,799
Exported same time—			
From New York		1865	1864
.....	galls	1,262,468	6,043,445
Other Ports		858,774	1,631,372
Total	galls	2,828,242	6,043,445
Same time 1863	galls		10,755,947

—*Shipping List.*

New Bedford Market.

For the week ending April 10:

OILS—The market continues quiet, and the only transaction for the week include sale of 200 bbls whale, to parties in Boston, at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending April 10, 1865:

	Sperm Oil. bbls.	Whale Oil. bbls.	Wh'bone. lbs.
For the week	595	6,565	182,000
Previously	3,911	33,104	357,350
Jan. 1 to date	5,946	29,750	385,050
Same time last year	7,638	4,056	161,087

—*Shipping List.*

Buffalo Oil Market.

April 12.

OILS—The market is dull and inactive.

Petroleum—There is but little doing in petroleum. Prices nominal at 74@76c. Demand light through the country. Linseed oil in good demand, with sales of 5,000 gallons Western, $1 40 for English boiled oil extra. Reese's Patent Plant Oil at $2. Lard oil in fair demand, with sales of 2,000 gallons Winter No. 2 at $1 90. Lubricating oil in fair demand with prices ranging from $80@$1 25.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

April 12.

Fish and Lard Oils remain quiet at the late decline. Linseed continues dull at $1 33@1 35. Petroleum is little doing, the refiners not disposed to operate in, and the demand is limited, and the sales confined to free refined oil at 75@77c; bonded is nominally held at 55@56 and crude at 34@35c, without sales. There is little or no demand for shipment.

New York Grocery Market.

April 12.

Coffee—There has been less done in Rio since the considerable sales noticed in our last, but the market may be written one cent good, closing very firm at the outside rates of yesterday, closing very strong for Rio at our revised quotations, which, it will be remembered, are for prime lots, delivered in purchaser's yard. Regular sales 4,000 bags Rio, per Antonia and Amand Lize, and 2,000 Rio per Jenny, balances 2,000 to-day bags more, all in lots, part, if not all, to arrive. Mocha and Java quiet and steady. Sugar—The sales are reported to have been an active demand for Rio during the past week, and the market closes firm at full prices. Sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba, Muscovado, in lots, at 14½@15c; 500 do Porto Rico, part at 14½c, and 500 bbls refining grades at 13½@14c; molasses sugar, in bxs, 9¼@11½c; sales in bbls, 9½@10½c. Molasses—Sales of 400 bbls the late advance, with more doing of late than for some time past, the wants of the country being pressing. Sugar-House Syrup—Sell with 16½@17½c, cash and yellow, 15½@16c, cash. The sales of rice are 1,062 hhds Cuba, 10@10¾c; 500 do Porto Rico, 9¾@10c; 600 tierces, 9¾@10c; 500 Porto Rico, 9¾@10¼c; 41 do 9 gold; 1275 bxs Havana, 11@16½c; 185 do, 7, gold, and 50 mds Manilo, 8½ cash. By auction 50 hhds Cuba sold at 29 1c, 6 months and 4 months cash. The stock yesterday was about 30,000 hhds, 20,000 bxs, and 18,000 bags sugar, and 400 bbls molasses.

Tea—Since the large operations noticed in our last, there has been an increasing inquiry, and the market has a stronger tone, fully full prices being paid than before. We notice 600 of chests uncolored Japan, 7,500 Oolong, part from second hands, and 3,000 Green, besides which, about considerable negotiations are in progress. An auction sale of Green and Oolong will take place to-day.—*Shipping List.*

New York Iron Market.

April 12.

There has been scarcely anything done since our last in Scotch Pig and we only notice small lots best brands at $35@36, and Eglinton $30, cash; 50 tons Glengarnock sold to arrive, on private terms; American remains quiet and unsettled, the views of buyers and sellers being various. Refined Iron—Sales of 200 tons Low Western, $140 for English boiled oil extra, Reese's Patent Plant Oil at $2. Lard oil in fair demand, with sales of 2,000 gallons Winter No. 2 at $1 90. Lubricating oil in fair demand with prices ranging from $80@$1 25.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

April 12.

Iron continues neglected and very dull. Many of the furnaces have stopped, and the mills are running but little except to fill old contracts, and the demand for pig metal is very limited, and the sales small at from $40 to 42 00 per ton, and $45 to 47 for forge. Nothing doing in the refined iron line to establish quotations, but holders of Foreign iron generally are firmer in their views. Manufactured iron is quiet, but prices are unchanged.

Toledo Market.

April 10.

On Change, before the receipt of the New York report, there was considerable activity in the Grain market, and prices were quite freely. The prices obtained for Wheat were 160c in advance of those offered yesterday. At the close there was a fair demand.

FLOUR—Market dull; no transactions.

WHEAT—Sales, all before report—700 bush White Michigan at $1 05; 2,000 bush Amber Michigan at $1 46; 350 bush White Michigan at $1 40; 2,000 bush and 2,000 bush No. 2 Red at $1 43½; 1,000 bush do at $1 43; 1,000 bush Amber Michigan at $1 43; 2,700 bush No. 1 Red, in lots, at $1 45.

CORN—Market dull; no sales.

OATS—No enquiry and no sales.

RYE—Sales 850 bush No. 1 at 87½c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 13.

There was a stronger feeling at the Stock Exchange. On railway list the market was up 1@2 per cent, with very little pressure to sell. There was a sudden advance in Illinois Central to-day, the great feature of the stock market. Stocks had been heavily oversold on sellers' option, with a prospect of covering contracts on London Stock Exchange. Border State bonds in demand; tendency upwards. Governments lower. 5 20s have been sold as low as 107. The Bremen steamer brought in a number of orders to sell without limit. Many German houses holding bonds here have sold them. Coal shares all firmer; Cumberland was the feature. Miscellaneous shares steady, without any special movement. Gold market keeps firm and rather better towards the close. Very little animation in gold rooms; quiet aspect. The supply of money still exceeds the demand. Petroleum stocks firmer; better demand; sales Buchanan farm 113; Cherry Run 66; Empire City 27; Excelsior 5; Highgate 73; Kridler-Pocker 62; Byrd farm 34; Tack 23; United States 92; Allen Wright 475. The market for Crude Oil is steady at 33. Refined, in bond, 61@62; free 71@72. The Dry Goods trade is quite active this week, domestic fabrics especially; prints firmly held. Buyers from a distance have been buying here for some time past, and now come prepared to purchase to supply themselves with goods, hence the demand is very brisk. Foreign goods of desirable and seasonable styles plenty, and bought quite freely by jobbers and retailers at full prices. There is now every prospect of an active trade for the balance of the season. Many merchants from the interior are here for the second time, and report business very good in their various localities. Good Friday will be more generally kept to narrow in business circles than ever before. The Stock Exchange, Petroleum Board and Gold Room Board hold no session.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Money is in large supply, and easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold very quiet and without decided change, opening at 146, advancing to 146¼, and closing at 146¼.

EVENING BOARD.

The following were the sales at Gallagher's Evening Exchange: Gold, 146; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 69½; Hudson, 107½; Reading, 106; Michigan Southern, 63; Illinois Central, 96; Pittsburgh, 76; Rock Island, 96; Toledo, 107; Rock Island, 96½; Northwestern, 91½; do preferred, 63½. For Wayne, 91½; Ohio and United States Certificates, 90; Cumberland, 49½; Quicksilver, 65½; Gold active at 146½. Stocks not very active.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.

There is very little movement in gold; the demand is almost exclusively regular; the price is steady at about yesterday's quotations, opening at 146 and closing at 146¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Cotton steady at 34@35c for middling. Flour opened steady but closed heavy, and declining to $7 75@7 85 for extra State; and $8 30@8 50 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8 55@9 00 for trade brands. Canadian flour dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls at $8 50@9 25. Rye flour steady at $6 75@7 00. Corn meal dull and heavy; Jersey, $4 90@5 00; Brandywine, $5 10@5 15. Wheat heavy and declining; sales 30,000 bush at $2 40@2 50 for white Western; $2 30@2 40 for amber Western; $2 25@2 30 for red Western; $2 20@2 25 for amber State; $2 15@2 20 for red State. Rye dull at $1 30@1 35. Barley dull and heavy at $1 40@1 50. Barley malt dull at $1 50@1 60. Oats firmer at 83@85c for Canada, and 86@90c for Jersey; the latter in an outside price, and 90c for Western. Beef dull and heavy at $12 @14 for country mess; $15@16 for repacked Western mess; $17@18 for extra do; $19@20 for extra Chicago; $21@22 for extra Cuba; Muscovado, 13@15c. Molasses in demand at 60c for Muscovado, and 65@75c for Porto Rico. Sugar—Sales 1,000 hhds Porto Rico at 14½c; 500 bbls new crop Porto Rico, at 14½c; 500 bbls refining grades, at 13½@14c; 500 bbls Muscovado, at 14½c; 100 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 48@52; 102 hhds poor do, 42; 102 hhds and 23 tcs Nuevitas, 60@65; and 300 hhds, 60 tcs and 100 bbls primes Cuba, 67, 6 months. By auction 138 hhds new crop Porto Rico sold at 49@70½c cash.

Sugar—The market for raw, with the variations in the quotations for gold, has been a little irregular, but on the whole, quite strong, with a pretty active demand from refiners and other trade purchasers, prices appreciating ¼@¾c of a cent since Friday last. The arrivals are still quite free, but the offerings are moderate, and the sales of the week foot up a large aggregate. The business of Saturday was large, but since then it has only been to a fair extent. We quote: Refining Muscovado, at 13½@13¾c; fair to good grocery, 14¼@14¾; prime to choice do, 15¼@15¾c; molasses sugar, in bxs, 9¼@11¼c; in bbls, 9½@10½c. Molasses—Sales 400 bbls at the late advance, with more doing of late than for some time past, the wants of the country being pressing. Sugar-House Syrup—Sell with 16½@17½c, cash and yellow, 15½@16c, cash. The sales of rice are 1062 hhds Cuba, 10@10¾c; 500 do Porto Rico, 9¾@10c; 600 tierces, 9¾@10c; 500 Porto Rico, 9¾@10¼c; 41 do 9 gold; 1275 bxs Havana, 11@16½c; 185 do, 7, gold, and 50 mds Manilo, 8½ cash. By auction 50 hhds Cuba sold at 29 1c, 6 months and 4 months cash. The stock yesterday was about 30,000 hhds, 20,000 bxs, and 18,000 bags sugar, and 400 bbls molasses.

Tea—Since the large operations noticed in our last, there has been an increasing inquiry, and the market has a stronger tone, fully full prices being paid than before. We notice 600 of chests uncolored Japan, 7,500 Oolong, part from second hands, and 3,000 Green, besides which, about considerable negotiations are in progress. An auction sale of Green and Oolong will take place to-day.—*Shipping List.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The offerings at the auction warehouses today were 72 hhds, including a number of rejections, or remunbered, and the prices on 2 hhds were rejected. The rates ranged as follows:

Pickett—9 hhds at $4@5 50, 7 at $6 10@8 50, 2 at $9 40, 1 at $11 25, and 3 at $13@14 25.

Ninth Street—1 hhd very inferior at $3 6 of $4 40@5 80, 5 at $6@6 5, 2 at $11 50@12, and 3 at $12 75@15.5.

Jeffries—16 hhds at $4@5 50, 4 at $6@7 60, 4 at $8 05@8 80 and 5 at $10@13 60.

Louisville—20 hhds fine lugs at $6 50@8 20 2 of good lugs at $7 25@8 50 of manufacturing leaf at $11@12 25, and 2 of medium to fair leaf at $15 75@18.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

CINCINNATI, April 13.

Sales, 30 hhds and 15 boxes, viz: 19 hhds Virginia leaf, lugs and trashy, $3 at $4@4 50, 3 at $5@5 50, 1 at $6 50, 1 at $7, 1 at $7 50, 1 at $8 50, 2 at $10, 1 at $11, 1 at $13, 1 at $15 25, 1 at $18 75, 1 at $8 75, 1 at $7 6. 4 hhds Kentucky trash at $3@5 50. 2 hhds Missouri, viz: 1 at $20 75, 1 at $35 1.26, 1 at $29, 1 at $56, 1 at $76, 1 at $100 per one hundred pounds. 15 boxes Kentucky and Virginia ranging from $3 50 to $18. Receipts light. Demand good for fine bright Virginia wrappers and leaf.

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River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Fayette	Carmac	do
Gallatin	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Carlile	do
Telegraph	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Pilgrim	McVay	Zanesville.
Iron City	Noss	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac